

U. S. Constitution Faces Critical Era

Need for More Elasticity
Is Generally Admitted
by All Parties

Task a Delicate One

By W. Y. Elliott

Professor of Government, Harvard University
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
At no time since its creation has the Constitution of the United States been under so much criticism as today. The Democratic candidate for the Presidency has been accused by his political enemies of having tried to transform the constitutional system of the United States by indirection.

The Supreme Court has held both the federal and state governments to be severely limited in matters of social and economic legislation.

The Republican candidate for the Presidency has himself suggested to his party the need for several amendments to allow the states the power to pass such social legislation as minimum wage laws, recently held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. He was also reported to have asked for an item veto in the hands of the executive in order to protect his budget. These facts show that the issue of constitutional reform transcends party and becomes a matter of serious concern for the entire nation.

Rooted in Good Tradition

In the United States we are fortunate in having a strong constitutional morality rooted in a genuinely democratic sense of community and in respect for law.

Unfortunately, the complexity of our institutions has often led us to rely on negative judicial restraints rather than upon positive political responsibility. As the American people become more conscious of the important role of modern government, there is, however, a new tendency to attempt ways of making government more efficient by reforming the spoils system and by getting a firmer control over the budget through party responsibility.

The modern struggle with the Constitution is to keep its protections of life, liberty and property intact and at the same time revise the machinery of government so as to permit more effective protection of the public interest against the interests of groups.

New Efficiency Demanded

In a day of economic nationalism, the pressure upon the government demands greater political efficiency. If we are to escape the treacherous dictatorship, we must add to that political efficiency greater political responsibility.

A constitution, described in the simplest possible terms, means no more than the settled rules of the game according to which politics is played in a nation. Fascism and communism are alike in having no settled rules. It is natural that in times of great international insecurity and class struggle constitutions should be put to a severe test everywhere. It is not always possible to follow settled rules in times of crisis.

Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War defended his own unwillingness to carry out some of the decisions of the Supreme Court on the grounds that it was better to violate the letter of the law in one or two minor points than to destroy the whole constitutional system that was being defended.

Usually Suffer in Crisis

Generally, violations of the Constitution arise from a drift toward quick action and the concentration of power in the hands of a dictator. That is the trend in Europe today and there are many pessimistic prophets who feel that the shadow of dictatorship is lengthening westward. Once a constitution is destroyed, it can rarely be replaced at a later stage. Force begets violence in a vicious cycle.

It is probably true that, if a constitution is to satisfy the need for settled rules to protect individuals and minorities, and at the same time the need of a strong government capable of emergency action, the constitution must be somewhat flexible. Its support depends after all upon the constitutional morality of the community as a whole. Its acceptance is a test of whether that community is a real one, broader and deeper in its hold upon loyalties than any other association, class or religion, within it. The Supreme Court of the United States has with only a few notable lapses, interpreted the Constitution so as to expand it in keeping with this sense of community.

A Magnificent Tribute

The Constitution of the United States has stood from the beginning as a magnificent tribute to the efforts of its founders who sought to bring union out of the chaotic and almost anarchical conditions of government that existed among the 13 colonies just become independent states.

The fact that the Constitution has for 150 years permitted the expansion of the United States to its present importance as a nation and as a world power, speaks eloquently

Government—Part I

In a world where dictatorship rides high, America is resurveying its foundations of self-government and seeking ways to "Preserve the Best in American Institutions."

In a series analyzing this situation in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor the concluding article is an analysis of the structure of American federal government by W. Y. Elliott, Professor of Government, Harvard University. Part I of this analysis, dealing in general with the purpose of the American Constitution as compared with its result, appears today. Part II, examining in detail deficiencies in the functioning of Congress, the Presidency and the Federal Courts along with suggested reforms, will appear tomorrow.

enough for the greatness of our fundamental law. It combined the possibility of local self-government with national union through its federal system. It permitted the representation of all the variety of interests of the nation and the states in the House and the Senate of the United States.

The Supreme Court

At the same time, it permitted the representation of the whole nation through the executive power of the President who stood as the sole rep-

Canada's Resources Pictured In Exhibition at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 28.—The fifty-eighth consecutive Canadian National exhibition was formally opened today at Exhibition park by the Ontario Premier, H. M. P. Hepburn, who was accompanied by Sir Percy Vincent, lord mayor of London, and his suite of aides and officials.

The ceremony was witnessed by provincial and civic dignitaries and thousands of visitors from across the border and from many parts of Canada.

Before the ceremonies, Sir Percy, clothed in his robes of office, and his party proceeded through the streets of Toronto in a manner similar to his official parades in London, Eng. The parade was under the escort of mounted police of this city.

In Sir Percy's Suite

At the Prince's gate, Sir Percy and the lady mayors were met by Alfred Rogers, president of the exhibition, and other officials. Accompanying the lord mayor were his sheriffs, Ald. Lieut. Col. J. D. Laing, and Col. W. J. Walden; the common clerk and sergeant-at-arms, W. T. Boston; Chief Commissioner F. Rowland; Sir T. Vansticht Bowater, senior alderman; Commander J. R. Poland, city marshal; Cyril Gamon, private secretary to the lord mayor; Major A. E. Wood, the sword bearer, and others.

Display Space Sets Record
Disposals of space for exhibits this year exceeded all previous years. The exhibition officials state, even the previous peak year of 1929. At least 1,000,000 feet of floor space was needed to take care of the national, trade and industrial displays appearing. Among the largest increase were those in the food and general manufacturing industries.

The National Business show has been augmented and the Construction show has been revived in a set-

Problem Is to Retain Its Basic Provisions Yet Meet New Conditions

Tradition Guards It

representative elected by the people of the United States. Finally, through the system of courts, endowed with the duty of applying the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, our form of government produced one great novelty in the history of political institutions, that is, what is known as judicial review or what is sometimes called "the supremacy of the judiciary."

In order to understand the way in which the Constitution is working today and the reasons that demands are being made for changes, it is necessary to look at each of these four features of our system. First, federalism; second, the representative principle in legislation; third, the nature of the executive power; and fourth, judicial review by the courts.

The Federal System

When the Constitution was created, the gravest issue fought out in the ratifying convention was the issue that confronts us today, that is to say, opposition to federal centralization. Curiously enough, at that time (1789) the opposition to an increase in federal powers came from exactly the economic and social groups in the community who today are in favor of increasing national power.

Mechanics of the cities and the agrarian and backwoods democracy (Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Rebel Drive To Take Iron Held Failure

Spanish Insurgent Center at Valladolid Shows Depression

Italy Bans Arms

ROME, Aug. 28 (AP)—Italy officially announced today embargo of all war materials to Spain. Great Britain, France and Germany already had declared arms embargoes. Russia has said she would declare one if other countries would. Italy has said she considered the neutrality accord already in effect.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HENDAYE, France, Aug. 28.—The attack on Iron has failed. Whereas taking this important strategic point has been heralded by the rebels again and again, the position today remains the same as it was a week ago.

Travelers from Valladolid, the new insurgent headquarters, affirm that for the first time they have noticed an atmosphere of depression there. Indeed foreign journalists are no longer encouraged to come and take advantage of the efficient press bureau hitherto operating for their benefit. As the morale of the insurgents suffers, that of "Fronte Popular" shows marked improvement.

They Had No Doubts

So much capital has been made of the fighting qualities of the Legionnaires and Moorish regulars that the insurgents entertained no doubts whatever as to the outcome of their massed attack on Iron. The forts of San Marcel and Guadalupe were attacked with tanks, armored cars, aircraft and machine guns while a cruiser bombarded them with its heavy artillery.

The insurgents were, however, repulsed with heavy loss and confessed to 228 fatalities.

While throughout Spain the conflict is stationary, ambassadors of America, France, Britain and Italy have come together informally to exchange views as to the possibility of approaching the combatants in the hope of at least humanizing the methods of dealing with prisoners.

Gen. Francisco Franco, rebel commander, however, recently declared that exchange of prisoners is out of the question.

Understanding Possible
Some hope is expressed on the rebel side that an understanding may be arrived at between Basque nationalists and their Carlist opponents, who are both Roman Catholics.

But so far there is no sign of a break in the united front of Catholic Roman Catholics, anarchists, communists and other government supporters.

Insurgents Map Plans to Form Dictatorship After Expected Victory

BURGOS, Spain, Aug. 28.—The rebel high command mapped plans for restoration of the monarchy with military dictatorship today, announced a new bombardment of Madrid and strengthened defenses against a surprise advance on this Fascist headquarters by loyalists. A military dictatorship will be constituted "indefinitely" to "ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Soviet Plans For League's Armed Action

Bold Reform of Covenant Offered by Moscow in Case of War

Avoids 'Aggression'

Moscow Press Insists Reich Is Preparing Surprise in Rearmament

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (AP)—Soviet Russia tonight proposed a bold scheme of League of Nations reform which would force almost immediate military sanctions against any nation making war. Russia, in making the proposal, opposed amendment of the League Covenant as impractical, but recommended adoption by the assembly of a special protocol by which, in the event of war, the League Council would be summoned within three days.

For Punitive Action
Within another three days, the Council, by three-quarters vote, would decide whether circumstances existed calling for the application of punitive measures.

The salient feature of the Russian scheme was a provision under which military sanctions could be taken, automatically and immediately, by states having a mutual assistance agreement—even if the League Council failed to agree on who was responsible for the war.

Not 'Aggression'
League members would agree that such sanctions against a warring state would not be deemed acts of aggression. Should the Council decree economic and financial sanctions, under the Soviet proposal, all League members would be bound to contribute.

The League assembly meets the third week in September, principally to discuss proposals for League reform.

Moscow Press Warns Of Reich Attacks As 'Just a Smoke-Screen'

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (AP)—Official organs of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party sounded a simultaneous "warning" today that Adolf Hitler is preparing a new surprise which will bring Europe closer to "slaughter."

Izvestia, the Government organ, and Pravda, the official newspaper of the party, professed to see in violent anti-soviet attacks by the German press a "provocative campaign of preparation for new foreign political adventures."

"It is just a smoke-screen for Hitler to spring a new surprise which is demanded by his venturesome program," said Pravda. "German fascism, armed to the teeth, is preparing new slaughter for Europe." The newspaper declared increased preparations for war were sapping Germany and bringing its workers to the verge of food shortages and eventual starvation.

Izvestia, referring to recent German reports of unrest in the Russian Ukraine because of alleged crop failures, denied the stories flatly, said that crops in the area were excellent and declared the National Socialist attacks had an "aggressive design."

British Peace Plea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—"Would that the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations could stand together in an effort for world peace," the Rev. C. Ensor Walters, of London, declared in his presidential address here at the Methodist Conference, recently. "If, led by such an alliance, a world peace conference could be summoned, I believe that the dread fear of war would pass away."

Ban on Rocket Test In Britain Arouses Research Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON.—Stratosphere rocket pioneers of Britain are finding their planetary ambitions difficult to attain. It appears that research is held up by provisions of an Explosives Act of 1875, designed to safeguard the general population from dangerous experiments with explosives, and so experiments are almost at a standstill.

British rocket enthusiasts have first to submit their designs to the explosives department of the Home Office. This department has recently come in for criticism from Mr. P. Cleaver, president of the Interplanetary Society.

In a speech at Manchester, Mr. Cleaver told of a member of the society who decided to construct a rocket of great power, to be shot into the stratosphere carrying meteorological instruments. The instruments were then to be released and drop down to earth again by parachute.

The Home Office, when they heard of the plan, drew the experimenter's attention to the Explosives Act. As a result, the explosives department refused to pass the designs, and the rocket has never been fired.

In reply to Mr. Cleaver's charge that Britain is lagging in rocket tests, the Home Office officials say that as soon as they see a rocket design which they do not consider dangerous they will pass it.

Taxes to Her an Open Book



Underwood
Newly-Appointed Member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals

Another Woman Named to Board Of Tax Appeals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON.—The maze of taxes and law with which she will have to deal in her new positions holds no terrors for Miss Marion J. Harrow, recently appointed member of the United States board of tax appeals.

Miss Harrow succeeds Miss Anna Bel Matthews, Hoover appointee who has the distinction of having been the first woman member of the board. An expert on the subject of double taxation, Miss Matthews returned to the bureau of internal revenue at the expiration of her term a few weeks ago.

Can Appeal Decision

Each year a long line of taxpayers, individuals and corporations pass before the board of tax appeals to try to convince this "court" that the Government has assessed them too much. At intervals the 16 members go singly into the field to hold hearings for the convenience of taxpayers in various sections of the country.

If he doesn't want to abide by the decision of the board, the taxpayer can take his plea to the United States circuit court of appeals.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Schacht Eases France's Fears On Reich Arming?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 28.—For a banker, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank and Germany's Minister of economics, seems to have got surprisingly little change out of his visit to Paris which ended today.

Although disclaiming any interest in politics there is reason to believe that Dr. Schacht brought a friendly personal message from Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to Premier Leon Blum.

Assurances on Conscription
According to reliable information he offered assurances that the recent military decree, by which the period of conscription is doubled, was not aimed at France, and he did his best to awaken the French to the danger of the "Bolshevik peril," with a view to weaning France from the Franco-Soviet Alliance.

On the politico-economic front Dr. Schacht stressed the need for restoring its colonies to Germany, so as to enable the Reich to get the raw materials which it needs.

As to Currency Devaluation
He also did his best to persuade France to agree to what is now termed a "currency alignment,"

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Aug. 28

Far East—Russo-Japanese 'Incidents'

"Incidents" and protests, protests and "incidents"—that is the somber rhythm of Far Eastern events as Russia and Japan maneuver across the vast passive reaches of China.

Japan's military ministers examine the alleged killing of two Japanese at Chengtu, China, by a crowd of Chinese. This study looks toward "stern dealings" with China if the Nanking Government is found responsible for fomenting anti-Japanese feeling among its own people.

Japan, even as it contemplates a protest to China, receives the second Russian protest against an incident in Manchoukio involving an attack on Soviet frontier guards. Japan is held responsible by Moscow.

These incidents arise fundamentally from Japan's expansionist objectives. Japanese designs in North China arouse Chinese resentment. Japanese aggression in Manchoukio has aroused unrest on the Soviet border and resulted in the concentration of large Russian fighting forces in the Far East. The proximity of Russia's military list is a constant irritation to Japan.

German Talks—Ministers in Paris and Venice

Talk captures European attention almost as much as does fratricidal action in Spain.

This talk involves the visit of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Germany's minister of economics, to Paris, and that of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German minister of propaganda, to Venice. Though the two visits would seem to deal mainly with different issues, a link is seen between them. Both visits, it is believed, will reveal Germany's preoccupation with the Communist threat to national socialism or vice versa.

Dr. Schacht, while he talked of possible "currency alignments" between France and Germany, of improved trade relations between the nations, of the colonial question, of greater friendliness, undoubtedly discussed as well the alleged "Bolshevik peril." With an eye, possibly, to driving a wedge between Russia and France, now joined by treaty.

The conversation at Venice between Dr. Goebbels and Dino Alfieri, Italian undersecretary for propaganda, is expected to concentrate upon a project for a united Italo-German anti-Communist front. An internal defense against communism is already said to have been worked out by the police of Poland, Italy and Germany.

Students of the international scene are not certain whether these negotiations are aimed at defensive measures against the "Red menace" or whether the "red menace" is a red herring drawn across diplomatic byways to conceal offensive designs against Red Russia.

Adolf Hitler and Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, are still other protagonists in these momentous European talks. They conferred earlier this week on the alleged "Bolshevik peril."

The Russian press, grown uneasy over these secret discussions, warns Europe that Germany plans another surprise move that will bring the world closer to "slaughter."

Italy—Duce Repeats Call for Larger Familie

Premier Mussolini of Italy for several days has been observing war games, saluting his army as it maneuvers, perhaps counting the men in uniform. Today the Premier whisks himself from the battlefield figuratively to the nursery, calls upon Italians to raise larger and larger families.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

President Sees Dakota Farms Burnt to Crisp

Talks With Farmers and Declares Permanent Plan Is Needed

May Rival the TVA

Retirement of Poor Land and Water Conservation Urged by Committee

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 28.—A fundamental readjustment of the farm economy of the great plains area, a territory embracing from a quarter to a third of continental United States, is the program now definitely shaping itself as the objective of President Roosevelt and his drought aid advisers.

It is difficult to exaggerate the size or possible importance of the idea that seems to be having its birth in the present trip and conferences.

In some ways it is the most grandiose conception of the New Deal. The nearest thing comparable to it is the still experimental Tennessee Valley Authority which seems to have set the pattern for this newer, larger project. In brief, this consists in considering the great plains as a single, integrated problem territory, in which the long-range nature of the crisis, and the impossibility of individual state solution, are leading to a grouping effort for a larger and more co-ordinated attack, unlike anything seen before in America.

Trip Focused on Idea

Everything on this trip has been arranged to focus attention on this one idea. The report of the great plains drought area committee was timed yesterday to coincide with President Roosevelt's arrival at Pierre, N. D., the very heart of the northwest drought section.

It was followed by an automobile trip of President Roosevelt over 50 miles of neighboring blue prairie, with calls on individual blue-jeaned farmers and ruddy faced wives that humanized and personified the bare statements on the committee report to the ultimate degree—all under the stage management of a President who is a past master in this field.

And finally, at a first round-table conference last night aboard the President's special train drawn up at a siding under the prairie stars for the occasion, senators and state governors and members of the drought committee went over the whole situation with this new conception in minds.

Committee's Recommendations
Here, in brief, are the recommendations of the drought committee:

1—Arrest of soil erosion and efficient use of water resources through engineering, new agricultural practices, financing and a revision of policies of all public agencies concerned.

2—Permanent retirement of certain submarginal lands from commercial production.

3—Building of thousands of "small but substantial dams" to hold back run-off for use in dry spells.

4—Continued public acquisition of lands too seriously injured to warrant restoration by private parties.

5—Conservation of soil on arable lands by re-grassing, contour plowing, listing, terracing, strip-cropping and tree planting.

6—Discouragement of intra-regional migrations, although some regrouping of populations may help.

7—Exploration of crop insurance whereby part of the surplus would be stored in bumper years for repayment in kind in bad crop seasons.

8—Public credit to enable competent tenants to purchase and operate their own farms on the great plains.

9—Study to determine if new legislation is needed to promote transfer from crop to grass farming.

10—Integration of grazing and cropping.

11—Readjustment of water rights to prevent diversion of water to poor lands.

12—Extension of long-term credit to farmers attempting to help themselves.

13—Leasing by Federal Government of land not too far depleted with stipulation that owners carry on an approved program of restoration to grass or forest.

14—Local action to protect land against harmful uses.

15—Stimulation of co-operative grazing associations.

Under Control Board
The committee recommended establishment of a federal-state board to "integrate and implement the lines of action suggested."

"The board should suggest ways in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Rain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Jamestown, N. D., Aug. 28

EVERY day on this drought trip to date it has rained at least once. It was raining briskly as the presidential special arrived here this morning. Except for a shower last week it had not rained before all summer.

Monitor Index

Friday, Aug. 28, 1936

Preserving the Best in American Institutions
Sixth of Seven Articles: Page 1

Wonders of Research 2
The Home Forum 3
"Evil is not power" 3
[With Latvian Translation]
Sports Page 6
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 6
Financial Page 6
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

Roosevelt Peace Parley Plan, Though Officially Denied, May Be Presidential Trial Balloon

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The sensational-seeming suggestion in Arthur Crook's correspondence to the New York Times this week that President Roosevelt is seriously considering calling a peace conference of the heads of important nations of the world in the event of his reelection has evoked in Washington a good deal of general discussion of Roosevelt or Landon foreign policies.

That such a conference has been discussed, either with the state department or with foreign diplomats, is officially denied with unusual firmness. Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, who is accom-

panying the President on his western trip, went so far as to say that he thought it incredible that Mr. Roosevelt even had such an idea in the back of his thought.

Possible Source of Report

There has come to light, however, a possible source of the Crook report. Last week, in New York and Washington, a story was current that when President Roosevelt visited Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada, at Quebec, he was approached at the instance of Downing street, to consider doing something of major importance in the interest of world stability.

President Roosevelt was told, the account continues, that he alone among world statesmen was in position to ameliorate the rapidly worsening European situation. The American chief executive is said to have replied that he would only consider an effort in which heads of states alone participated.

"Get them off on an island together," he is reported to have stated, semi-whimsically, "and we could get down to business." By Mr. Roosevelt is said to have added that he saw no practical chance for such a conference to be held, or to lead to successful results thereafter.

This account, which had some little circulation among those interested in foreign affairs, might have led to the report that President Roosevelt was considering calling such a conference. The final detail—the President's douch of cold water to the idea—may have been omitted from some of the versions. But the whole thing, in its circulation antedating the Crook story, suggests a possible source. However, it is impossible for this writer to vouch for the authenticity of the Tweedsmuir-Roosevelt anecdote; it was not published in the Monitor when first circulating; though it may well be in some measure correct, it is now repeated merely to show the kind of talk that is in the wind.

Report Held Credible

But many in Washington who have studied Mr. Roosevelt and his ideas on foreign policy for the last four years, do not find the report incredible—when described simply as an idea the President "has been turning over in his mind." Undoubtedly, Mr. Roosevelt habitually turns over in his mind a great many ideas, many of which would embarrass him if they found their way into print.

And numerous friends of Mr. Roosevelt believe that if re-elected he might attempt some ambitious gesture in foreign policy, which they believe consistent with his daring temperament and acute interest in world affairs. While this writer, who has been traveling with the Landon campaign until yesterday—has no personal knowledge of Mr. Roosevelt discussing a peace conference with his intimate friends within recent weeks, he does know that Mr. Roosevelt has expressed more than an interest in some such venture.

Some Roosevelt Moves

A few pieces of relevant background:

1. President Roosevelt, in April and May, 1933, invited Ramsay MacDonald, Edouard Herriot, and other leaders to Washington to discuss the economic and financial situation.
2. In May, 1933, after Herr Hitler announced an aggressive German foreign policy, President Roosevelt acted with dramatic swiftness in sending a peace message to the heads of nations throughout the world, implementing his message with a formula at Geneva: (a) A general non-aggression pact by which all would agree not to send armed forces beyond their frontiers; (b) Passive co-operation of the United States in the collective application of sanctions to an aggressor.
3. In mid-summer, 1935, President Roosevelt is reliably reported to have made a personal appeal to Signor Mussolini to moderate his tactics toward Abyssinia. He is also reported to have received a tart reprimand in reply.
4. In evident conjunction with Great Britain, the state department in September, 1935, asserted the definite interest of the United States in the maintenance of peace everywhere in the world. The application in September was to Italy; in December a similar

Expresses Interest in Peace

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Italy's New Bonds May Be Sold In London and Paris

ROME, Aug. 28 (P)—In connection with the announcement yesterday of a bond issue to be floated abroad, financial circles said that the money probably would be used in the development of Ethiopia, although the decree does not say this.

The new Italian bond issue, Rome's first foreign loan since the Ethiopian hostilities, is looked upon in some quarters as evidence of final healing of the breach caused by the recent sanctions against Italy during the war in Africa.

This deduction was made when it was learned that the bonds probably would be marketed first in London and Paris, whose economic sanctions against Italy were most severely felt.

It is apparent, according to reports from abroad, that Italy is desirous of re-establishing her gold strength to rebuild Ethiopia and to develop that country's natural resources.

During the nine months of sanctions Italy took a decided step toward self-sufficiency by developing in her own country commodities and materials previously imported.

It is believed the current bond issue is intended to carry out permanent development of these new industries and to permit Italy to strike out into her newly conquered domain for further economic defense against possible sanctions in the future.

Despite the sanctions drain, Italian officials frequently denied the gold reserves were depleted. Heavy purchases abroad caused no anxiety, they said, with a reserve fund, fed by volunteer donations and proceeds from the sale of securities held by Italians abroad, said to comprise "several hundred million lire," her own gold reserve of many million more, and the proceeds from the new bond issue, the country apparently is preparing to pursue more vigorously than before a program of economic independence.

Madrid Apologizes For Tampering With U. S. Embassy Mail

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (P)—Interference with American diplomatic correspondence at Madrid yesterday, prompted United States authorities there to protest to the Spanish Government, which apologized formally and gave assurances it would not happen again.

Reporting on the first instance of its kind since the Spanish revolt broke out, Eric C. Wendell, American Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, advised the state department that an official letter addressed to the embassy had been opened and censored.

He said that his immediate complaint to the foreign office evoked a formal note expressing the Government's "profound regret," together with the statement that the Ministry of Communications had been asked to "take all necessary measures" to exempt official as well as personal correspondence of diplomatic representatives from censorship.

Meanwhile, the heavy cruiser Quincy reported to the state department that it had evacuated Wednesday from Alicante 17 American refugees from Madrid, along with four Cuban nationals.

This brought to 249 the total number of Americans removed from the Spanish capital since the outbreak of the revolution. The embassy reported that 158 still remained in the city, of whom 32 were being sheltered in the embassy.



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Bolivia, Despite Upsets Appears to Show Progress

Governments change easily, but rural and industrial development goes on, due, in large part, to improved means of communication between centers of production and consumption—net of railways opens area of great natural resources.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Bolivia, despite its ephemeral political effervescence, the latest of which is a military decree ordering all employers or employees to join a labor syndicate—is passing through an era of progress. Civil and military governments alternate, war comes and goes, but the policy of rural and industrial development proceeds steadily along. The basis of this development is a continued improvement of communications between the centers of production and consumption.

The great future reservoir of natural resources lies in the eastern region of Bolivia and this, together with the agricultural sectors of the country, is awakening to prosperity never known before. The Government—if the singular term can be used—is spreading a net of railways and roads through these vast districts, and the interesting fact emerges that in some cases, by virtue of certain treaties, there are lines under construction at the cost of foreign governments, thus easing the national exchequer at a critical period.

There are more lines in the offing. Argentina and Brazil are both to commence lines for Bolivian use, in fulfillment of international obligations. Argentina, for example, in accordance with the boundary treaty of 1925, will build the important line from Tacuba to Santa Cruz. Brazil, by the recently approved frontier pact, will construct a line for Bolivia from Santa Cruz to some port on the Rio Ichillo, probably Puerto Granel. This latter route will be of enormous importance to the country since it will enable the rich products of the Santa Cruz and Beni areas to be exported via the Amazon basin, utilizing the Ichillo, Madera and Mamoré Rivers.

Bolivia, being an inland republic, always merits attention because of its communications problem. It possesses two rail outlets to the Pacific and one to the Atlantic Ocean. The first two are the Acre-La Paz and the Antofagasta-La Paz Railways. These are natural duty-free outlets to the sea for Bolivian products. When the construction of the Acre-La Paz Quilaca Railway was completed it was thought that this might seriously affect the older lines, but in practice it has not turned out so. Eighty per cent of Bolivian exports, particularly minerals, still pass through Acre and Antofagasta. On account of the higher freight rates on the longer Atlantic route it has not yet become a commercial proposition to export Bolivian produce via the east. The result of the Chaco war and the unsettled political territorial settlement may deter Bolivia from concentration on the Atlantic route for the immediate future. She has an additional outlet to the Pacific, via Lake Titicaca and Arequipa and Mollendo port, Peru, but this is not advantageous for commercial purposes.

Bolivia, today completely reconciled with her old enemy Chile, is now engaged in promoting more trade with that country. The two states recognize that geographical contiguity has ordained a close commercial connection between them. Bolivia has become a valuable market for Chilean industry, and the Chileans are strengthening by all means in their power the ties between the two countries. At the same time Bolivia is going through a period of industrial expansion and at no distant date she will be manufacturing some of the products which today she imports from Chile.

In this connection the recent Bolivian milling legislation may be cited, for under its effects the importation of Chilean flour has tended to decrease. At one time this was a large item in Chile-Bolivian trade. Negotiation, however, has made it possible meanwhile for Chile to supply the grain to the mills erected in La Paz and other cities so long as Bolivia does not produce sufficient herself.

The supply of live cattle or consumption in the Chilean nitrate pump and copper mines presents another field for development. Hitherto, Bolivian cattle have been sent to Argentina for fattening, returned to Bolivia and then shipped to Chile, resulting in high prices and a lower quality animal. With the new network of communications springing up, especially as the result of the Chaco war, it should be possible to supply the best of live oxen from the Bolivian Orient in good condition and at low prices direct to the Chilean market. Chile is especially anxious to buy because her manufacturers are selling well in Bolivia—explosives from the Anglo-American factory at Calama, cereals, pharmaceutical products, footwear, wines, confectionery and conserve fruits.

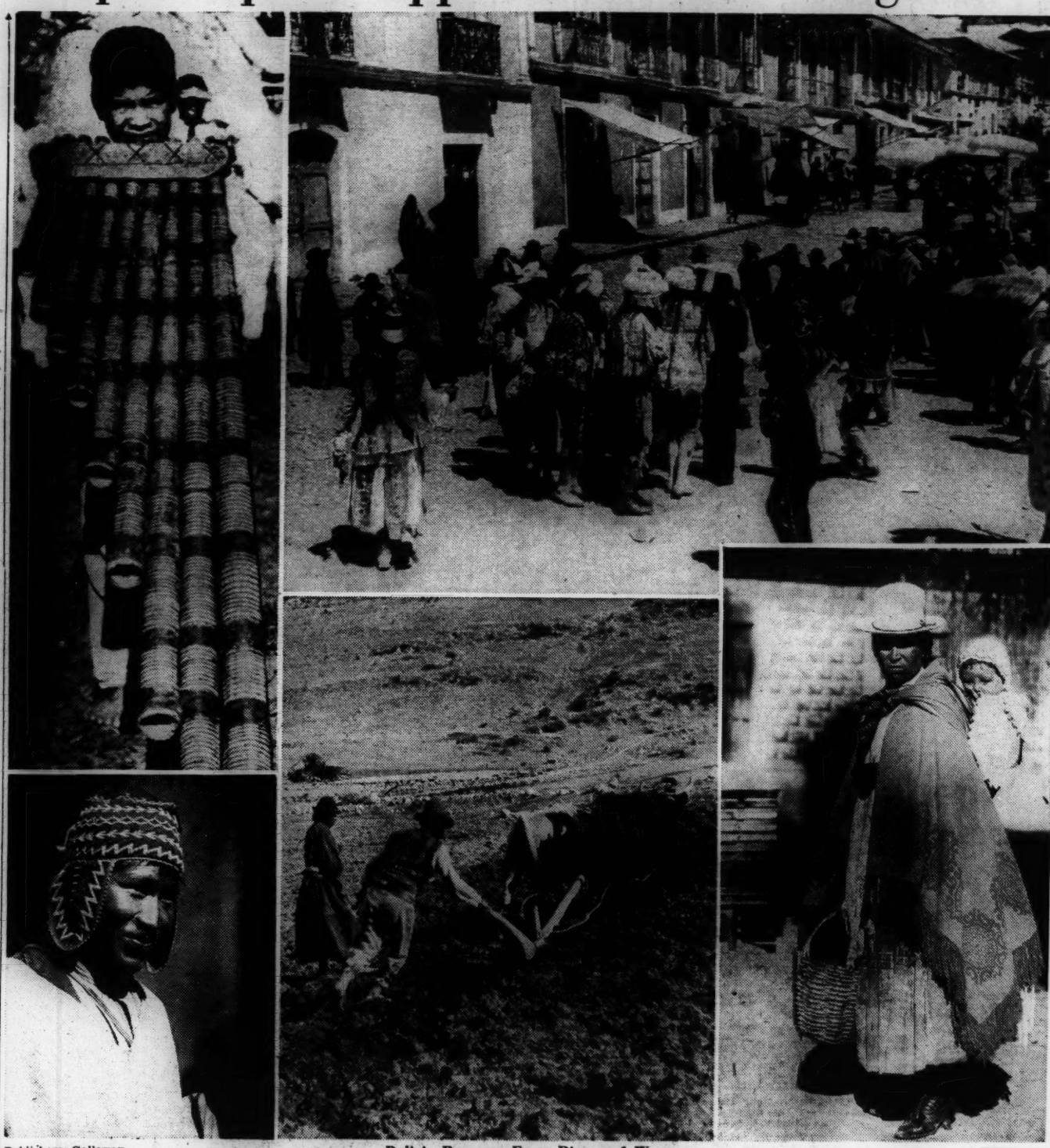
The progress of Bolivia is amply shown in La Paz. One's arrival at this city is a feast for the soul. After traveling for many hours through the lonely wastes and rugged chasms

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Publishers: Galloway

Top—Bolivia Boys Play Native Harmonies

Bottom—Man of the Ayemra Indians

Bolivia Recovers From Rigors of War

Top—Flour Day in Town of Sorata

Bottom—Farmers Still Break Stubborn Sod With Wooden Plow and a Yoke of Oxen

Ayemra Indian Mother and Child

of the Aitiplano, with the eyes fatigued from the monotony and crudeness of color, the rocky walls open as if by magic and far below, smiling, jovial and attractive, lies the Bolivian capital.

Red roofs peep shyly through the greenery of orchards and the pleasant shade of woods rests the weary sight. Few cities in the world are so picturesque and so naturally beautiful as La Paz. A river passes through it, a river with noisy waterfalls. The streets run up hill and down, zigzagging and curving, a surprise of every corner. The sky is always blue and the air mild and fragrant, the elegant Illimani, one of the most beautiful of the Andean summits, spreads his broad white shoulders.

The buildings of the city are much superior to what the traveler imagines. There are some buildings worthy of any capital. There are beautiful public buildings such as the Congress, the Municipality, the Ministry of Finance, the Military School and the Cathedral. The Cathedral, as yet incomplete, is built entirely of stone, with five great naves. For practically a century the masons have piled their craft on this noble pile and it is calculated that they will not finish before another quarter of a century. La Paz boasts 200,000 inhabitants and possesses hotels, industries and commerce commensurate with its size.

For the historian, or for the archaeologist, Bolivia offers a rich field. All the civilizations of the continent have stratified—if one may use the term—in the plateau of this ancient country. One may say that it is a living lesson of American history. The striking ruins of Tiahuanaco reflect the glory of the earliest civilization of 13,000 years ago. Potosi still breathes something of the spirit of colonial days, and the old Spanish Mint, where the conquistadors' successors sealed the silver mined in the famous Potosi hill, is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Then there is Sucre, city of the Independence, whose anniversary is celebrated today. There, in Sucre, still vibrates the spirit of the doctors of the old university of Chuquisaca, who gave the first cry of rebellion against the might of Spain. Still preserved there, just as it was, is the room in which Bolívar and Sucre proclaimed the independence of Bolivia.

The feverish hum of the present century is seen in the tall chimneys of La Paz and Oruro, the hydro-electric power plants of the rich Andean mines, automatic telephones, automobiles and trucks and the like. Even the swaying rhythm of jazz and other contortions of the terpsichorean art have penetrated into this sanctuary of history.

Hoover Talk Stated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Former President Hoover has been added to the list of speakers for the sixth annual forum on current problems to be held here Sept. 22 and 23 under auspices of the New York Herald Tribune. It was announced yesterday, Mr. Hoover will speak at one of three sessions scheduled for the second day of the forum, when the general subject will be "The Political Issues That America Faces in 1936."

Y. W. C. A. Headquarters

Geneva, Switzerland, is the world headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Regional Treaty For Pacific Area Urged at Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 28—Following a speech made at the Institute of Pacific Relations by Albert Sarraut, former premier of France, in which he stated that regional pacts must form basis of collective security, a suggestion was made yesterday by a member of the British delegation at a lively round-table session that new machinery in the form of a regional pact be set up to secure peace in the Pacific area. Declaring that he spoke only as an individual and not for the British group nor the British Government, he said that the pact should be within the framework of the League of Nations and should make both economic and military sanctions binding upon its signatories. League members outside of the region merely would have to cooperate in economic sanctions.

The proposal provoked a brisk discussion along these lines:

1. Whether the new pact should be within the framework of the League since, at present, neither Japan nor America are League members nor are they likely to become so in the near future. It was believed American public opinion would be prejudiced against any pact associated with the League.

2. Whether a pact involving both economic and military sanctions could succeed since all were agreed that economic sanctions are worthless unless applied universally and military sanctions, though possible on a regional basis, could only succeed if the signatories concerned were willing to give full co-operation.

3. Whether economic sanctions are practicable in the Pacific area at all since certain Pacific countries such as Russia and China are virtually self-contained. Nevertheless the proposal met with considerable approval with many delegates, including Americans, expressing support for a regional system. At the same time members of the British group wished to make clear that the proposal was the individual opinion of one of their members and not of the British group as a whole.

Personal Inquiry

A. V. Alexander, former first lord of the British admiralty in the Labor Government and leader of the British delegation, said in an interview, "This suggestion does not necessarily express the opinion of the British group but was merely a personal inquiry to ascertain the feeling of the round table on the subject of regional pacts. The conviction of the great majority of people in England is for permanent collective security on the widest possible League basis. But the British delegate who made the inquiry is no doubt voicing the state of mind of those who think that in the present difficult circumstances certain regions where relationships seem to be intractable would require a special arrangement

in order to lead up eventually to a wide basis of collective security." At another round table, a Japanese delegate stated that in his opinion Japan never would permit an outside tribunal, such as the Hague court, to pass a verdict upon action taken by Japan to protect its vital interests. This statement was made in connection with the suggestion that the world court should decide whether the nine-power treaty still was valid, in view of way the treaty itself and resolutions attached to it have been disregarded.

International Anarchy

Heated discussion followed the Japanese statement, both British and American delegates saying that if every nation was to be judge of its own case, deciding whether it would obey treaty obligations, international anarchy would result. The Japanese delegate was asked whether Japan's determination not to allow outside judgment to be passed upon her actions meant that she intended to scrap all existing peace machinery and resort solely to use of force. The Japanese replied, "no." Bilateral agreements between parties, particularly China and Japan, would be possible, he said.

Various delegations expressed views as to validity of the nine-power treaty. The Chinese said it was still valid despite violations. An American quoted the United States official statement, following the 1934 Amsu statement regarding Japanese objection to foreign assistance to China, that treaties can be modified only by processes agreed upon by the parties concerned when the treaties are made. The Russian view is that since Russia was not signatory of the nine-power treaty its actions in Mongolia cannot be interpreted as violations of the treaty but if Russia now was to become signatory it is feared that her actions would be subject to examination.

A Japanese expert at the round table stated that the Japanese Government never had admitted that its action in Manchukuo and North China had violated the treaty nor had it invaded the territorial or administrative integrity of China. However, he repeated the statement made yesterday by a prominent member of the Japanese delegation that Japan was ready to revise the nine-power treaty in accordance with realities of the present situation. What revision Japan wished to make neither he nor his colleagues would indicate despite pressure from other delegations.

Another Woman Put On Tax Appeal Board

(Continued from Page 1)

States Circuit Court of Appeals and finally to the Supreme Court.

Professional ability and judicial attitude were the two prerequisites that got Miss Harron her job. She does not think it strange at all that women should attain success in the complicated field of corporation law. In fact, she points out, it is a much more suitable field of law for women than criminal law.

Miss Harron had experience with some of the largest corporations in New York during the boom period of 1929 and saw them through the liquidation following.

San Francisco-born, Miss Harron enters on her new job at the age of 38. She was educated at the University of California, receiving the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence there at the age of 23.

To Washington for NRA

In 1927 she went to New York to make a survey of the administration of laws regulating industry in New York State for a commissioner appointed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith. She spent one year on the faculty at Johns Hopkins University, then returned to New York where she was employed in special work in the Interborough Rapid Transit litigation and as an attorney and assistant trust officer for the Manufacturers' Trust Company.

She came to Washington in 1933 as an assistant counsel in the National Recovery Administration.

More recently she has been trustee for corporations in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah, organized for agricultural rehabilitation and now in liquidation.

Her term as a member of the board of tax appeals runs for 12 years.

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Schacht Eases France's Fears on Reich Arming

(Continued from Page 1)

the word stabilization having apparently gone out of fashion.

On none of these points does the Reichsbank head seem to have obtained much satisfaction.

The Government's reply to the German conscription decree is to intensify the efforts for collective security. This certainly does not entail any weakening for the collective alliance.

Polish Army Chief Follows

Furthermore, no sooner was the decree published than Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, head of Poland's army, came post haste from Warsaw to continue the discussions for wiping the dust off the Franco-Polish Alliance begun when Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin went to Warsaw a fortnight ago.

The Polish army chief was to have repaid General Gamelin's visit some time next month. But he arrives here tomorrow instead.

As regards the colonial question, Dr. Schacht is believed to have been told that this concerns the British as much as the French.

Wait on "Baby Bonds"

As for a currency alignment, while the French deny any intention of devaluing the franc—and can scarcely do so while the Government is trying to persuade French investors to buy its "baby bonds"—exchange conditions are still too difficult for Emile Labeyrie, head of the Bank of France, to be certain of avoiding devaluation, which indeed many observers believe to be inevitable in the end.

Outgoing Gold

Gold is being leaving France in considerable quantities. The latest Bank of France return up to Aug. 21, issued yesterday, showed a further loss of 2,287,000 francs. In these circumstances even a temporary "alignment" is held to be impracticable. Participation of Britain and the United States is also necessary.

Cordial Atmosphere

Though on these points Dr. Schacht's visit produced mainly negative results, at the same time the atmosphere in which the discussions took place is believed to have been generally cordial and it is thought probable the talks will be renewed later. This is particularly true as the German harvest is understood to have been poor, thus making the question of increasing Germany's exports a vital matter if the Reich is to be able to import food during the coming winter.

Anti-Communist Front With Italy Believed Goebbels' Aim in Visit

VENICE, Italy, Aug. 28 (P)—Discussion of an Italo-German Anti-Communist Propaganda Front was expected today to begin upon the arrival of the German minister of propaganda, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels.

Dino Alfieri, Italian under-secretary of propaganda, left Avellino, where he was attending army maneuvers, to meet Dr. Goebbels who is expected here tomorrow.

The National Socialist under-secretary of propaganda, Walter Funk, who has been in Rome during the last few days, left for Venice to participate in the discussions.

Attending Exhibition

Dr. Goebbels was to be accompanied by various officials of the Berlin Press Ministry. Ostensibly his

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Canada Pictured In Displays At Toronto Show

(Continued from Page 1)

for the first time they are attempting straight drama for two weeks.

Following a pre-view at the Art Gallery of Toronto, the initial open-air theater at the exhibition began yesterday on a stage to the north of the British Government building, near the Dufferin Gates.

Famous Dramas Presented

During the afternoons, "Alice in Wonderland" and in the evenings, "Romeo and Juliet" will be presented, both condensed to an hour each. The Canadian Drama League, under the direction of Bronlow Card, is in charge of the entertainment.

The actors of the league have the lead as open-air players here. They are noted for their performances at the sunken garden.

Costumes are by Patricia Card and the settings are designed simply for a quick change. The tableaux, the music and the rhythm of movement are studied to interpret the magic of Shakespeare.

Processing Methods Shown

Among the exhibits this year there is evident a tendency toward more displays of processing methods, and in certain lines of food products, machinery and general manufacturing lines in which there is direct consumer interest.

Last year for the first time the C. N. E. had an exhibit of rare old pieces of needle-point and petit-point. This display is under the direction of Mrs. M. Glendenning in the Women's building. So much interest was aroused in it last year that it was decided to repeat it but with entirely different pieces on display.

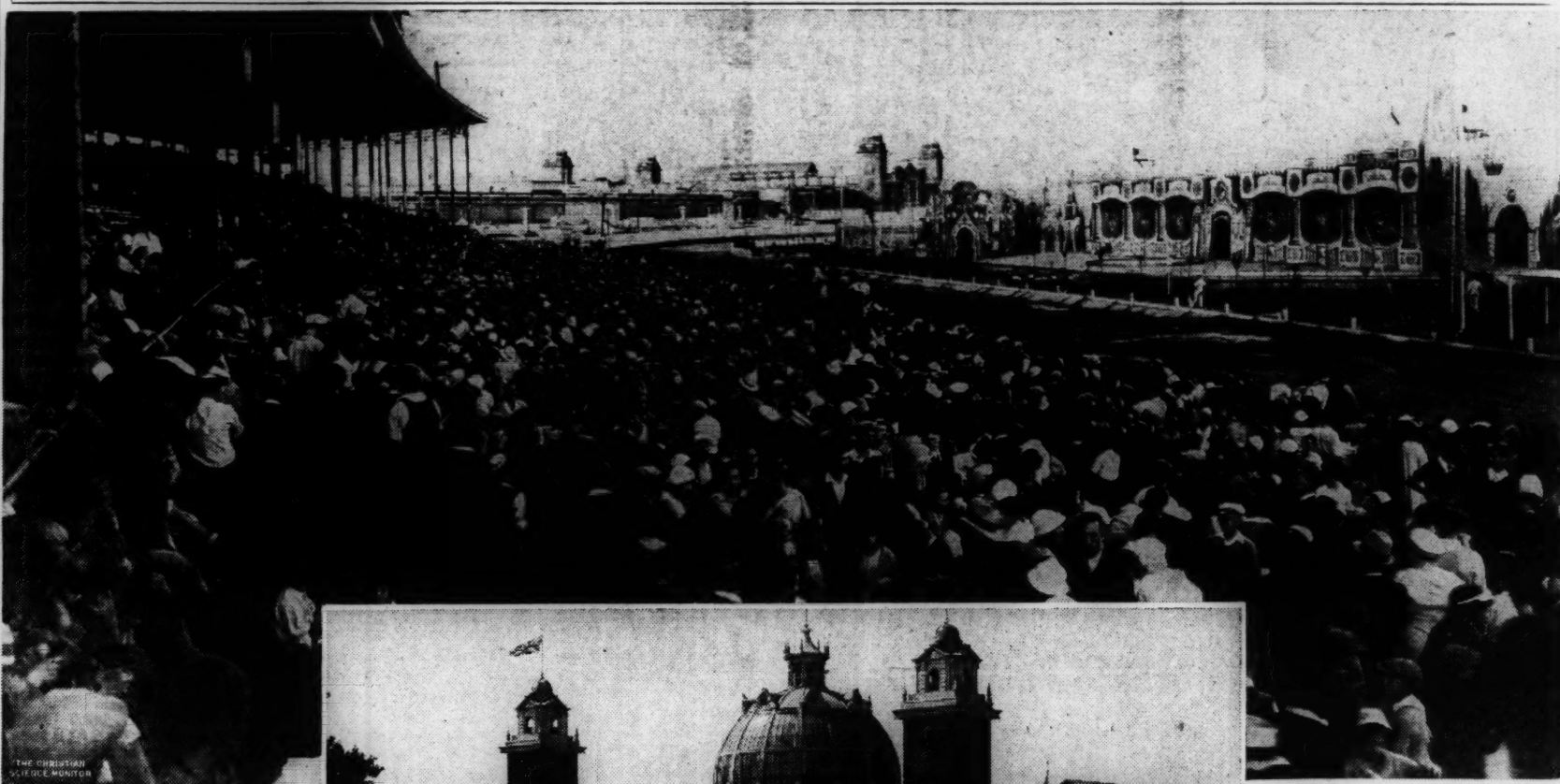
Heirloom pieces owned by Ontario families have been loaned for the purpose, and among them is a needle-point screen showing an ecclesiastical fair, made in Germany about 1806 and loaned by a pioneer family of Brooklyn, N. Y. A reproduction of the original in the Louvre, France, is a settee seat in beige and pastel colors.

Among the Displays

A showing of tapestries and embroideries used as home furnishings from the Royal School of Needlework, London, is a feature of the Women's building, designed to develop needlework and crafts of a similar nature among women of the Dominion.

From Toronto appears a loan exhibit of samples of gobelet and Jacobean tapestries and furnishings covered in these hand-made fabrics. Greater space in the south wing of the Women's building has been

All Roads Lead to Toronto for the Famous Canadian National Exhibition.



Annual Displays Include Products of Forests, Farms and Factories
The Exhibition Grounds Cover 360 Acres Along Lake Ontario and Represent an Investment of \$21,000,000. In the Background of the Grandstand Shown Above Are the Horse Palace and Coliseum. The Lower Structure is the Government Building. The Exhibition Continues Until the Night of Saturday, Sept. 12

given this year to the demonstration of the Women's League of Health and Beauty.

This has been prepared by Miss Natalie Platter, who has recently toured the Western provinces, after returning from the annual show at Olympia, London, where she accompanied a group of 30 Canadian girls. In less than a year the branch of the Canadian league has grown to 2000 members with centers in Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal.

From South Africa

A new desert in the form of golden berries from South Africa, a new Empire product, is on display to interest housewives. Attractive in color and flavor, the fruit is canned and made into jam. It is like a gooseberry, but globular in shape. Among its names is Cape gooseberry.

On display in the South African exhibit, the berry grows on a bush two feet high, enclosed in a husk. When the latter becomes dry, almost like paper, the berry is ripe. It is then a bright golden orange, and may be eaten raw like a cherry.

Educational Exhibit

An entirely new feature conceived as a result of a number of meetings between a committee of the Ontario Educational Association and exhibition officials, is a modern classroom demonstrating the variability of arrangements possible in a rural school of one room. This display is the central feature of the educational center this year.

Occupying the entire second floor of the west wing of the Coliseum, an area of more than 40,000 square feet, the center includes not only displays of school work and of progress of education, but also exhibits of manufacturers of educational and school supplies.

Modern Classroom

The classroom unit is not designed as a "model" room but as a "modern" room to illustrate the arrangement of equipment to obtain the greatest advantage in a one-roomed school. It is 36 feet by 24 feet wide, with an anteroom across one end which has lockers and a wash-bowl, and also serves as a dressing room for stage presentations. It boasts two entrances from the main room, at either end of a stage which occupies this end of the main room.

The room has been designed by Fred S. Haines, principal of the Ontario College of Art, with Harry F. Coles and other educationists. Mr. Haines has prepared two murals to decorate the classroom.

The room is completely filled with movable furniture to show exactly what can be done in arrangement, which gives opportunities for project work, art appreciation, visual education, music and ordinary school work.

Pageant Given Nightly

"Mystic Mars," a pageant with 1500 performers on the 1000-foot stage, will be given nightly from Aug. 31 to Sept. 12 before the grandstand. The famous Kneller Hall Band from Twickenham, Eng., will play afternoons and evenings at the new band shell. This band is composed of potential bandmasters of British military units, who by King's regulations, must be graduates of the Royal Military School of Music at Kneller Hall. A military tattoo with massed bands will be presented

tomorrow evening only with a pyrotechnic display.

Every afternoon and evening Rudy Vallee with his Connecticut Yankees, will give a band concert and stage presentation in the ballroom. Tomorrow is Warriors Day, and thousands of ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force will take part in the International Service Men's parade. Every evening from Sept. 4 to 12, inclusive, a horse show, "Cavalry of Empire," will be presented in the Coliseum arena.

Roosevelt Is an Exhibitor

President Roosevelt of the United States is an exhibitor this year. His authentic model of H. M. S. Bounty, the famous mutiny ship, is on view in the hobbles' show on the mezzanine floor of the Automotive building.

Complete in all details, the scale model is based upon the plans of the Bounty, kept in British Admiralty archives. The model has been insured for \$10,000.

The Erie County Command of the American Legion at Buffalo has sent a reproduction of the famous "40/8" French train of war-days, when cars specified, "hommes 40, chevaux 8."

Model Aircraft Contests

Sponsored by the National Aircraft League of Canada, national model aircraft contests are being staged this year from Aug. 31 to Sept. 2. There are both indoor and outdoor flights, the former in the Coliseum and the latter at the airport of the Toronto Flying Club on Dufferin street.

Classes for hand-launched stick models or fuselage models rising from the ground under their own power and for flying semi-scale craft which are models of passenger carrying planes are among the events. The outdoor tests include a class for model planes powered by gasoline engines.

Indians From Arizona

A band of Hopi Indians from Arizona is visiting the exhibition. They will live in an adobe village on the grounds. The Indians will re-enact their ceremonies and dances and visitors may see them weaving blankets on hand looms or engaging in head work and pottery.

It was originally intended to make a feature of Russian art at the Art gallery this year, but obstacles presented themselves. The rebellion in Spain interposed difficulties from that direction. Despite difficulties, however, there is a fine display this year.

C. R. Chisman, the commissioner in England, head of the Art Exhibition bureau at Birmingham gardens, has collected an excellent display of English art. Of special interest are a portrait group of Lamorna Birch and family by Laura Knight; sketches by Frank O. Salisbury for a picture of the funeral of King George; and Richard Jack's portrait of Lord Tweedsmuir, governor general of Canada.

French Cargo Starts With Arms via Lisbon

BORDEAUX, France, Aug. 28 (AP)—The French steamer Belle Isle left today for South America by way of Lisbon with a cargo of munitions, which caused a delay of two weeks in sailing because sailors feared the arms were destined for Spanish rebels.

Aboard ship were seamen who made the objections and a union official to make sure that no arms reach the rebels as agreed last night with the owners.

Area of Adirondacks

The Adirondacks, principal mountain group in New York state, occupy an area of 5000 square miles.

The World's Day Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

lies. Having spoken for fuller cradles, he will hasten back to his uniformed columns, content that his exhortations may ultimately fructify in additional lines of soldiers.

Spain—European War Clouds Thin Out

Thunder-heads over Europe from the smoke of Spain's insurrection are gradually dissipated, as Italy embargoes war materials that she troubled nation.

Europe hears rebel chieftains plotting their course of action if victory sits upon their fascist-monarchist banners. They will establish first a military dictatorship, to be followed by a plebiscite to determine the people's wishes on the return of former King Alfonso to the throne. The former King opens many "fan-letters" from legitimists and keeps his plane tuned up in Austria for a quick flight to Madrid, if all is propitious.

Madrid is bombed for the third time, the rebels claiming damages to the airport; the Government defenders mitigating these claims. Irun, San Sebastian and Malaga continue under fire from the rebels.

The United States receives an apology from the Spanish government for the opening by Spanish censors of American official correspondence.

France investigates puzzling flights of unidentified planes over its territory. The burned remains of a plane's fuselage near Marseille, an aviator forced down at Toussus Le Noble who held spectators off with a pistol, a military plane that flew out to sea—these are things that have French authorities puzzling. All these febrile goings and comings keep the tension tighter and spread doubt as to the scrupulousness with which the keep-out-of-Spain pact is being observed.

There are also shufflings of ambassadors. Lopez Olivan, Spanish ambassador to London, resigns. Marcel Rosenberg, Russian undersecretary of the League of Nations, resigns to take up duties as the first Soviet ambassador to Madrid.

Trotsky—Admits Giving Revolutionary Advice

Leon Trotsky testifies before a Norwegian court against five National Socialists accused of raiding his house in an effort to obtain revolutionary documents. Trotsky, apostle of world revolution and alleged instigator of the recent plot against the Soviet regime, admits in court advising colleagues in France to forward the revolution. Some observers charge that the National Socialists who entered Trotsky's house were acting on instructions from Berlin; were striving to find additional fuel for anti-Communist campaigns.

Politics—Weather Favors Roosevelt Cause

President Roosevelt's followers insist that the weather man is with him. As he passes through the drought area, he is accompanied by a drizzle of rain that soaks the dusty earth. In fact, every day of the President's trip it has rained at least once. In 1934, it is humorously recalled that some of his appearances in the drought area were followed by rain.

President Roosevelt may attend the funeral services for Secretary of War Dern, who passed on yesterday. This may delay by two days his meeting with Governor Landon and other drought state governors. The meeting was scheduled for Sept. 1.

Governor Landon is back in Topeka. Secretary Ickes' radio cast last night has stimulated a controversy as to how great an influence William Randolph Hearst exercises over Governor Landon. The Hearst New York American editorially criticized the Republican candidate's Chattanooga speech in which he denounced the teachers' oath. The paper interpreted this position as a departure from what it called the usual high level of Governor Landon's Americanism.

Hearst—Draws Fire of Teachers

William Randolph Hearst, American publisher, is in the news thrice-over.

The Rev. Dr. Jerome Davis, president of the American Federation of Teachers, announces that the federation has adopted an anti-Hearst resolution. The resolution commits the federation to organize a boycott against "Hearst newspapers and all other communications under his control" and to oppose those candidates whose principles and program are those of Mr. Hearst.

Secretary Ickes evokes a storm of controversy in Washington by his radio charge that Governor Landon was "bossed" by Mr. Hearst, who allegedly urged the Republican presidential candidate to go easy on speechmaking.

The Hearst-owned Seattle Post-Intelligencer strike gives the Pacific coast its most controversial labor issue. Mayor John F. Dore of Seattle agrees to make his second speech in behalf of the Seattle chapter of the American Newspaper Guild, under whose auspices the strike was called. This strike closed the Post-Intelligencer on Aug. 14 and has kept it closed since.

Western Canada Drought Aid To Cost \$25,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 28—Drought conditions in the three prairie provinces have become so severe as to constitute a national problem, demanding drastic action by the Federal Government. After consultation with provincial authorities the Dominion Government has joined hands with the provinces in a two-fold scheme for providing emergency relief for those in the burnt-out areas. These are estimated to number 200,000 in one bloc alone, in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, made destitute by not only the present crop failure but by four to eight years' successive crop failures. In addition there are several hundred thousand head of cattle in the ranching areas for which immediate provision must be made.

Government Aid Pledged

The Dominion Government—Charles Dunning, minister of finance, announced at a press conference—intended to go to the aid of these farmers not only in respect to the immediate situation but as well to the furtherance of plans for the rehabilitation of the areas by the building of dams or other methods of water conversion. Where, however, the soil conditions seem hopeless the inhabitants will be removed to contiguous but productive districts with which they are familiar.

Other relief measures include: Free movement of feed to areas where it is lacking.

Free movement of cattle to areas where feed is plentiful, within the province. The railway companies will cooperate by reduction of rates.

Sending Cattle East

Reduced rates on movement of live cattle to the east for wintering. It is proposed that the Federal Government will refund half the freight to all eastern farmers and ranchers who will bring western cattle east for feeding, keeping them a minimum of three months.

Applications have already come from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the Ottawa valley for cattle from the west for feeders and these have been accepted, says J. C. Gardiner, minister of agriculture. Inferior animals will be sold to the packers at as low as a cent a pound, the packers being guaranteed against loss on the transaction.

Red Cross Relief

The Red Cross will be asked to assist in providing household furniture where it has been depleted by a succession of dry years.

Direct relief and employment will also be provided to those in need. It is proposed to assist private enterprise in building large irrigation dams, small dams providing storage basins from 25 to 200 acres and also dug-outs where water can be stored most successfully and inexpensively.

A general campaign for tree-planting has been inaugurated. The Dominion has two nursery stations in the west, from which small trees are provided for the settlers.

Four Times Cost

This year's aid to the west will probably cost the federal treasury between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000, or about fourfold of what it has cost throughout the last few years. Drought-relief in Saskatchewan in the past two seasons has cost about \$11,000,000, in addition to loans which swell the total considerably. This is in addition to the monthly grants-in-aid for the unemployed.

A few areas which produced no crop in 1935 and 1934 will have sufficient this year to lift some farmers from the relief ranks, but there are others, notably in south-western and central-western Saskatchewan, where the failure is the most complete in the past decade, and where 100 per cent relief will be necessary, according to reports to Ottawa.

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Spanish Revolt Gets Setback In Failure to Capture Irun

(Continued from Page 1)

terminate" all loyalist elements and rule the country "without any parliament whatsoever," high officials of the fascist junta asserted.

Then, they said, will come a plebiscite to determine upon a restoration of the House of Asturias.

Destruction

Airplanes and hangars of the socialist Spanish regime at Madrid were destroyed in the new bombardment yesterday, the fascists said. It was the second reported air attack on the capital in two days.

Two thousand militiamen of the Madrid government comprised the surprise attackers moving on Burgos. They were reported near Briviesca, less than 25 miles away, and Gen. Emilio Mola, northern insurgent commander, moved his forces into position to withstand the onslaught.

In Communication With World

Jubilantly, the Burgos government announced restoration of communication with the rest of the world. Officials here charged they had been cut off by France and England but had re-established cable service by agreement with German communications agencies to accept messages from Vigo.

The fascist junta sent a formal protest to the French foreign office against "the inconceivable immorality of sacking the Bank of Spain." The protest demanded that France refuse to receive gold shipments from the Madrid government.

The first step in setting up an army dictatorship if they are successful in capturing Madrid, the fascists said, will be "cleansing" of all public offices and immediate trial of all loyalist government leaders.

The loyalist press will be suppressed, they asserted, and then will come the plebiscite on the monarchy. Other steps in the program of General Mola and Commander-in-Chief Francisco Franco included: Suppression of the right to strike and "lockouts" by employers. Creation of a political council to act as adviser to the military dictatorship.

To End Reforms

Annulment of the socialist government's extensive agrarian reforms (parceling of land among peasants). Restitution of all confiscated property (churches, educational institutions, factories and estates seized by the Madrid government.)

Suppression of loyalist labor organizations to be replaced by fascist bodies.

The Burgos junta asserted it had decided to punish provinces refusing to join in the revolt by "wiping them off the map."

Outlet for Navarre

If the revolution is successful, the ancient kingdom of Navarre, which sent thousands of troops to the rebel cause, would be given an outlet to the sea through Guipuzcoa Province on the Bay of Biscay. It is there that rebels are battling for possession of Irun and San Sebastian.

Semi-autonomous Catalonia would disappear under rebel plans and become a part of Aragon.

Asturias, where hard-fighting miners caused the fascists much trouble, would be split into new administrative districts.

Possession of seaports by the land provinces siding with the rebels would give them increased tax revenue.

The loyalist troops advancing toward Burgos were commanded by Jose Biliaris, former Governor of Burgos when it was in loyalist hands. He fled to Santander when the revolt broke out.

The Government troops had made forced marches from their base at Santona. Huge army trucks sped the fascist forces northward to meet the invaders.

The loyalist fighters had met little resistance in a 12-mile march and apparently the fascists did not expect them and had few troops in the area.

Some rebel officers said the loyal-

ist column was a serious threat, inasmuch as it might necessitate calling for reinforcements from troops now fighting on the Madrid front.

Meanwhile, fascist troops operating in the northern province of Asturias, co-ordinated their columns to march against Espinosa, south of Santander, Bay of Biscay city.

Ink Shortage Stalls Filipino Stamp Issue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—A shortage of colored ink at the Philippine Bureau of Printing in Manila brought disappointment today to hundreds of stamp collectors in the United States. With orders on hand here for 50,000 sets of a new three-stamp issue commemorating Jose Rizal, Filipino national hero, only 10,000 sets were delivered.

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The Japanese Florist

WE FIRST discovered the Japanese florist in the summertime. His little shop opened on the main street of Tientsin's large Japanese Concession, tucked among many small stores—some Chinese, some Japanese. Its narrow frontage was encased in rough, bark-clad wood, rustic fashion; and behind the plate-glass window there was a display which held our eyes from the first moment. Delighted, we stepped inside. A buzz of mosquitoes met us—but we were too charmed to notice them.

An uneven cement path curved and wavered down the length of the narrow shop. On either side, cobbled here and there with rocks, flowed a shallow artificial brook. It was overhung by green plants ranged on the shelves along both walls. In two or three places stood a tall, hollowed, volcanic stone, which the little florist had stuffed with random ferns and moss, with reeds and grasses and lilies—all leaning over to look into the pool at the base. We felt as if we had come upon them in some woodland grotto, so artfully arranged they were.

THERE WERE no cut flowers for sale. In fact, blossoms of any sort were few. The Japanese believe that spring is the time of flowers, summer the season for cool greenery, and autumn the period of brilliant foliage. Hence the merchandise consisted chiefly of *bankei*—the green tray landscapes for which Nippon is famous.

No plebeian clay pots stuck their noses into so aristocratic a sanctum as Proprietor San's. Everything was planted in interesting vessels of glazed earthenware—imported, like the contents, from Japan. There were great flat bowls, round and square and oval, of purest white, of mottled green or blue. There were buff-colored jugs hanging from the ceiling, with vines trailing out of their unexpected spouts. There were deep cubical jars of turquoise sheen, and black-glazed cylinders with a cherry blossom medallion on the side. And there were countless tiny pots—almost as small as a Japanese tea-cup—of rust-red or mist-blue or smoke-lavender, some with flowers and conventional designs painted upon them.

Their contents enthralled us. One of them held nothing but a tuft of marsh-grass, fresh and perfect. Another contained a pygmy maple, poised beside a graceful clump of bamboo. Several supported wonderfully dwarfed and twisted pines which stretched out their branches in dramatic gestures. Others held small volcanic stones with a sprig of reeds growing from them, or a covering of creeper. While many, arranged in low bowls, represented miniature landscapes with a horizon of rocks, a lake of white pebbles, a sward of moss, and a forest of tiny dwarf evergreens—with Lilliputian figures wandering over bridges or standing beside pavilions. Every detail was carefully adjusted to the scale of the scene. The lonely spaces of mountain ranges, with cool lakes and trickling streams, were all quietly suggested inside the confines of a dish!

WE ASKED the Chinese assistant to tell us the prices of some of the intriguing displays. At

Upon the House Top

WE PLACED our mats upon the house top and lay looking at the sky—Stars brooded the deep blue That paled to yellow-gold over the city; Then from behind a sycamore A half-moon rose And in its white brilliance The stars were no longer visible.

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT

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PORTRAIT OF THE HAY-MAKERS

each inquiry, he held up the article disconcertingly and shouted in Japanese toward the back of the shop. A wide doorway revealed a little Japanese room with a raised floor covered with matting, whence came a strong smell of dried fish and pickled radishes. Here the kimono-clad Proprietor San and his family sat around a small low table. They were having their evening meal, and Proprietor San was intent on his rice-bowl and chopsticks. With his mouth full, he glowered over his shoulder at the objects which his employee held up, and barked out the price in Japanese—returning at once to the more serious business of eating. Humbly we asked permission to buy several of the lovely little landscapes—a boon which was grudgingly granted. We left as soon as possible, feeling ourselves a great nuisance indeed.

CERTAINLY PROPRIETOR SAN was a poor exponent of the famous Japanese courtesy. But, as we came to know him better, we did not mind. Our first visit to his shop was only one of many. We dared not go too often, for we always came back with our purse much leaner than when we had started out. Each time there were new and breath-taking things to see. For Proprietor San was an artist; and from that fact came his scorn for the bothersome trivialities of business and money. They were to be brushed aside like the mosquitoes in his shop. He had no need of our custom to fill his rice-bowl. He was primarily a landscape gardener. Did he not oversee the Japanese Municipality's park, and care for the gardens of rich Nipponese residents? His shop was only a sideline—a hobby—a workshop for his artistic touch. We were fortunate to be so much as tolerated there.

What if we did have to pay more for his triumphs than we paid at the two or three other florists' shops which sold Japanese importations? Far be it from Proprietor San to beg the foreign barbarians to buy. He was quite ready to warn us, with a scornful gesture, that a certain curved group of striped grasses would perish in a few weeks. And once, with a snort, he forbade us to purchase a thrilling twisted pine for which we were ready to pay an extravagant price—because, as inexperienced foreigners, we would not know how to take care of it.

YES, PROPRIETOR SAN was an artist. All his life he had studied the precepts of Japanese flower arrangement and Japanese gardening—which are, of course, plastic arts held in as serious a respect as painting or sculpture or calligraphy, in the Land of the Rising Sun. They are not mere spare-minute hobbies, even for amateurs. And Proprietor San was a professional. He knew all the philosophic and aesthetic principles of *ikebana*; how to arrange flowers and foliage with the triangular principles of Heaven, Earth and Man as the basis of the design, with their attributes clustered below. He knew how to bend stems patiently until they were supple, and how to use the clever devices of wood and metal which support Japanese floral groups. All this he knew, as well as the gardener's lore of soil and water, of rocks and sun and shadow.

Proprietor San would never bother with us much in person. He was always the unapproachable genius—the maestro. But, when we had come to the shop a number of times, he let his Chinese assistant take us up the shabby, creaky stairs and ladders to the middle of roofs with which the house was patched together. Here was his nursery, and here were all the young plants, the old and unhealthy ones, being nurtured and coaxed and cared for. Sooner or later most of them would come down to the shelves over the synthetic brook. But we would not recognize them; for each, with Proprietor San's touch upon it, would have become a thing of beauty.

ONLY ONCE in the late winter did the shelves in the shop lose their perfection. For many weeks the port of Tientsin had been ice-bound, and the steamer on which the spring shipment of plants was to arrive from Japan was long overdue. Fussing and growling, Proprietor San took himself down to Taku Bar to await it—ready to leap on board as soon as the ice broke up.

When the plants had at last arrived, we went to the shop to see them. There were exquisite little pots of blue hyacinths and golden daffodils, set among rocks and moss as no hyacinths and daffodils had ever been set before. There were stunted boughs of peach trees, wonderfully tilted, with the buds clenched tight over their handfuls of pink buds. There were beautiful, artful twists of forsythia and tiny drifts of lilac among the stones. We were entranced. Meekly we stood at the wide doorway of the Japanese room, our purse open. But it was many minutes before we were permitted to buy anything. Proprietor San, with his kimono tucked up around his knees, was sitting at the tiny table with a venerable Japanese friend—playing checkers.

MARGARET MACKFRANK MACKAY

IN THE heart of the New Forest, where romance encircles every tree and the tranquil air is full of Old World peace, there is a place so hidden that the modern world has passed it by.

A village is smaller than a town, and a hamlet is smaller than a village—therefore Brook is a hamlet. It has, indeed, been described as a "tiny hamlet," which means almost nothing at all. Still, the place has a name, and the inhabitants of the one inn and the few cottages are proud of it. They are proud, too, of the fact that the nearest station is eight miles away; that they possess no supply of light except what comes in the way of oil and candles; no water unless you count the wells, and but one hay-cutter for the entire district. Each year the hay-cutter, complete with two horses to draw it, is let out by the farmer to all the neighboring small-holders.

There is something fine about the heavy harness—"moving harness," it is called; about the prongs that rise like horns from the great collars; about the "carter's brass," that lies half-hidden beneath the tumble of rough hair; about the wide-awake blinkers that seem to have forgotten what they are intended to do. "Blinkers," sniff the two veterans contemptuously, "who would need blinkers in Brook?"

Over All the Jungle World

BEFORE the dawn filtered through the jungle roof, while I sat at the portable short-wave radio, checking my chronometers by distant time signals, I suddenly picked up dots and dashes from a strange sender. Charles Lindbergh and his wife Anne were taking off from Manaus, Brazil, nearly a thousand miles up the Amazon, in a non-stop cross-jungle dash to the northern coast of the continent. . . . The key tapper at Manaus was, apparently, as excited as I. Spreading out my maps, and laying a line from Manaus north to the mouth of the Orinoco, I discovered that such a line would cross almost directly over the region of our own sub-jungle march. Nine hundred miles in a single day! And here we were, in the sea of jungle, gliding over a mere eighteen.

There was no jungle marching that day. The Indians looked on impatiently as I sat at the improvised news bureau with the earphones clamped to my head, jotting down the faint signals, calling out the minute-by-minute news. After a while there was not a man, black or brown, but was part of a huddled, unseeing audience. . . . Buried under the towering roof of the jungle we ceased to think of anything else. A man and his wife were about to jump off from a pinpoint of civilization and fly across a vast, unmapped jungle to the safety of a Caribbean isle. Down under the jungle, in the heart of that void, another man and his wife, who had taken seven months to get into a lost world, and who faced another slow lifetime before they could cut southward across the Equator to that same pinpoint of civilization, waited with bated breath—and cheers.

"The Senhor has left Manaus," the faint message came through in Portuguese a few moments after dawn. "They go by way of the Rio Negro . . ."

I barked out the translation as fast as it buzzed into my ears. It went into English and Plantation English, into talky-talky, Carib, Akavola, Macusi, and Taruma. "A man and his wife, a man from my own country, is flying through the sky, over all the jungle world. Flying like a great bird right over our heads. Quiet! Listen for the roar of his passing," I interpolated between the radio's whisper.

I then picked up a fainter tattoo. Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, was answering Trinidad, announcing the take-off, relaying a storm warning, asking all stations to stand by. A sharp staccato code cut in and drowned out Para, flowing into the fast Spanish commands of a Federal dispatcher at Caracas, ordering Venezuelan army planes to stand by with emergency equipment. "God grant them safe passage over Venezuelan soil!" the message ended abruptly—the ether was full of English and Spanish and Portuguese. Through the earphones it seemed as if the whole outside world was doing nothing, thinking about nothing, talking about nothing but the man who was flying over the jungle abyss. South America stood still (as Europe and North America had paused, tense with excitement, some years earlier), holding its breath to see if a man could win his battle with nature. . . . Old Pete, who had spent his life fighting the

"Launums nav spēks"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātņu, blakus lejā angļu tekstā)

VISPĀR cilvēce atrodas lielās bailēs no launā, jūzāmās nespējīgas pretoties tā uzbrukumam, kam pār iemeslu ir launā izcilnība drosme, radniecīga milzīgai Goliata drosmei, kas liegta saucā (1. Zam. 17, 10). "Es šodien Izraēla pūķus esmu lamājis." Tad tur "bija Dāvids, kāds jauns zēns, kas saskaņā ar bībeles nostāstu bija piedzimis Dieva aizsardzībā un atpestīto spēku, un kas par to liecināja šādiem vārdiem (17:37): "Tas Kungs, kas mani pestījis no launas un no lāca, mani arī atpestīs no šīs Vilsts rokas." Bez tam šis jaunākais, cenzamais godu visu augstājam—un pilns inspirētas drosmes, zināja, ka milzis ir leivonjams. Pārmēģināt, bet stingri pēlādams uz dieviskgo vadību un palīdzību, viņš jutās drošs par savu spējam atsvābināt Izraēli no šī ledonīgā tenaidnieka. Viņa izcilība atainojās: viņš guva vienkāršu, tomēr, tālu ejošu uzvaru.

Savā darbā, līdzīgā pret cilvēci Mary Baker Eddy centās atklāt ar to savā vērtīgā Kristīgā Zinātnes atklāsmē. Un tā viņa raksta autoritāti un pārliecību "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Vese-

HUMANITY, generally, stands in great awe of evil, feeling inadequate to resist its attacks, and this because of evil's challenging bravado, akin to that of the giant Goliath, who cried vaingloriously (1 Samuel 17:10), "I defy the armies of Israel this day."

There was David, however, a young lad who, according to Biblical record, had experienced the protecting and saving power of God, and who testified thereto in these words (17:37): "The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine." Moreover, this young man, zealous for the honor of the Most High, and filled with an inspired courage, knew the vulnerability of the giant. Relying humbly but firmly upon divine guidance and support, he felt confident of his ability to free Israel from this presumptuous enemy. His confidence was vindicated: he won a simple yet far-reaching victory.

In her deep compassion for mankind, Mary Baker Eddy sought to share with it her precious discovery of Christian Science. And thus she writes authoritatively and convincingly (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 102): "Mankind must learn that evil is not power. Its so-called despotism is but a phase of nothingness."

Do we comprehend what an enormous relief it is to learn that the seemingly serious evil which in its myriad phases threatens humanity "is not power"? The unreality of evil constitutes its powerlessness. This applies not only to a small part of it that requires our particular attention, but to the entire web of illusion, which is proved nonexistent by the fact of God's allness. The understanding that evil's frightening claims are hollow pretensions, unsustained by omnipotence, inspires one with courage to meet and deal with them as successfully and completely as David overcame the giant of former days.

To be thus relieved of belief in evil, and freed from its intimidating effects, leaves one subject to the wholesome ministrations of good alone.

In "No and Yes" (p. 24) Mrs. Eddy writes: "There was never a moment in which evil was real. This great fact concerning all error brings with it another and more glorious truth, that good is supreme." It is through the recognition of good as supreme that Christian Scientists find relief from belief in evil, and consequent exemption from suffering. In the realization that God bestows only good upon man, and that He alone governs, they experience healing of illness, deliverance from difficulties, and protection from accidents, epidemics, disasters, or calamities of whatever apparent nature. The Psalmist felt this sacred confidence when he stated (Psalms 91:9, 10), "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

There is, therefore, nothing novel or startling in the truth that God takes care of His children under all conditions. Christians have always professed to believe this to be so, but they have not always dared to expect proof of His care. The acceptance of Mrs. Eddy's statement that "evil is not power," because not created, supported, or recognized by God, culminates in necessity in the conclusion that good alone is man's portion, and that good alone is real and powerful.

The acceptance of this divinely revealed truth may require a complete reconstruction of one's former religious beliefs, a change equivalent to a new spiritual birth, inasmuch as increased spiritual insight affords an improved basis for daily living. We may, then, examine most searchingly that which comes to us in daily experience, and utterly reject whatever does not bear the wholesome hues of good. On the other hand, we are free to accept, gratefully and joyously, the useful, helpful, harmless and beautiful as tokens of divine Love.

Thus may humanity be happy in the knowledge of God's goodness, and in the conviction of His rich provisions for every need of His children. "Which, then, shall be our choice," asks Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 19, 20), "the sinful, material, and perishable, or the spiritual, joy-giving, and eternal?" And she goes on to say: "The spiritual sense of Life and its grand pursuits is of itself a bliss, health-giving and joy-inspiring. This sense of Life illumines our pathway with the radiance of divine Love; heals man spontaneously, morally and physically—exhaling the aroma of Jesus' own words, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'"

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian.)

Summer Hearthfire

WHEN evening comes, we sit beside the fire. It is summer now and, instead of burning logs,

A jar of gladioli stands on the hearth. The tall spikes spring upward from the clay jar, their blossoms coral and crimson, orange and pale yellow. Cool flames about which to gather on a summer evening.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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Song of the Locust

SHRILL and high in the summer noon,
Cleaving the silence everywhere,
Over the fields a vibrant tune
Startles the drowsy, dreaming air.

Glittering notes in a rasping scale,
Swiftly the sharp tune fades away,
Leaving an echo keen as a flail
Searing the placid face of day.

Hear, then, the locust in a tall pine's crest
His ancient summer task renew,
Shredding the silence with tireless zest,
Filing a summer day in two!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

Tennis Boom Comes With Doubles Play

BULLETIN
Robert A. Low and Henry H. Daniels, representing the Eastern L. T. A., today won the national interscholastic doubles tennis title. They defeated Bud Turner and Eddie Brown of Baylor (Texas), 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 28.—Not since the day when the United States led the world with possession of the Davis Cup has tennis at Longwood seen such a boom as this season. The handwriting of a successful doubles tournament appeared on the wall when the Longwood Bowl went over so enthusiastically earlier in the summer. This doubles tournament is certain to prove the greatest financial success in its history.

When the Davis Cup competition took place here the national tournaments were fortunate in having the foreign teams already on the scene to add both so-called color and international importance. In those days it was common to see the old wooden stands of Longwood filled to capacity and expenses more than taken care of. Late years, however, the club has had financial problems, but this week every indication points to the use of black ink.

Today and tomorrow the new Sheaf Memorial stands will house sizable gatherings, possibly to capacity, and place Boston on the map as appreciative of tennis. The semifinals this afternoon should be productive of the best tennis of the week and if the results carry on with favorites playing up to predictions, the final in the men's doubles will find the defending champions, Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn, facing the Davis Cup pair, Gene Mako and Don Budge.

Of course most tennis fans know now that the latter pair have won all 10 meetings between the two teams this season and that they are favored to take this 11th test, but with the national title the incentive, these defenders cannot be counted out until actually beaten on the court.

Perry vs. Hunt
Those two matches along with an interesting exhibition singles match in which the famous Fred Perry of England encounters California's Joe Hunt, one of the rising young hopefuls of the United States, give the grandstand courts a prospectively delightful afternoon entertainment. The Perry exhibition is definitely scheduled, but must be contingent upon his arrival. If there is room on the program he probably will engage in another exhibition tomorrow.

Yesterday the tennis fans were treated to an unusual sight in the victory of Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Helen Jacobs over the foreign team of Alice Marble from San Francisco and Kay Stammers of England. Last week Miss Marble and Miss Stammers defeated Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Jacobs at Essex, 8-6, 2-6.

Yesterday the national champions reversed the situation, but only after establishing a marathon record for games in tournament play in the second set. The victors took the first set easily, 6-2, but encountered no end of difficulty subduing their rivals in the second set, 21-19, after 90 minutes of continuous play.

The local girl, Mrs. Fabyan, never showed to better advantage around these parts than in this match. Her volleying and net play featured the entire match. Despite the victory there are doubts remaining as to whether Miss Stammers and Miss Marble really could be a better team in the long run. Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Jacobs have together won the entire match. Despite the victory there are doubts remaining as to whether Miss Stammers and Miss Marble really could be a better team in the long run. Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Jacobs have together won the entire match.

Low Scores Carded In Glens Falls Trial Play
GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 28 (P)—An unprecedented firing of par practice rounds started the prospect last night of sensational scoring in the eighth annual Glens Falls open golf tournament beginning today with upwards of 200 shot-makers seeking a slice of the \$3500 prize melon.

Six of the golfers who turned in cards for the complete 18 holes of the par 72 layout stroked regulation figures or lower, and a score of others reported being well under par for the number of holes they succeeded in playing before dusk.

The lowest score carded as the sharpshooters took their final practice swings was made by Byron Nelson, of Ridgewood, N. J., 1936 Metropolitan open winner, who put together 34 and 32 for a scintillating 66.

Harold McSpaden of Kansas City, 1936 Massachusetts open titleholder, reported a 68, carved out of a 36 and 32, while the youthful Jimmy Hines, of Garden City, L. I., winner here in 1933, and blond Ralph Guldahl, of St. Louis, Western open winner, each had 69's, with 35 blows on the outgoing nine and 34 coming home.

Mike Turnesa, of Elmsford, a competitor here for several years, found the course to his liking with a two-under-par 70, and Herman Barron, of St. Paul, Minn., who tied for sixth place last year, posted a 71. Willie Klein of East Williston, L. I., toured the layout in regulation figures.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes	New York
Am. Importer	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Sept. 6	Aug. 28, 8:00 pm
Normandie	Sept. 2	Southampton	Sept. 7	Aug. 29, 9:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes	New York
Manila	Sept. 9	San Francisco	Sept. 4	Sept. 4, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	Sept. 15	San Francisco	Sept. 10	Sept. 10, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	Sept. 17	San Francisco	Sept. 12	Sept. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes	New York
Pres. Hoover	Sept. 4	San Francisco	Sept. 4	Aug. 31, 4:00 pm
Sres. Grant	Sept. 12	Seattle	Sept. 7	Sept. 7, 1:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

National Doubles Semifinalists En Route to Matches



Don Budge and Gene Mako
By a Staff Photographer

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn

N. Y. Y. C. Officials Chosen To Direct Cup Defense

By George E. Timpon

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—With pomp and circumstance, and the graceful formality that is inseparable from the proceedings in upper yachting circles, the machinery which will bring about another series of races for the America's Cup next summer, was set in motion yesterday by the Royal Yacht Squadron and the New York Yacht Club.

The British arbiter of yachting etiquette, on behalf of Thomas O. M. Sopwith, formally presented its challenge for the trophy to a meeting of the members of the New York Yacht Club, announcing the yacht as Endeavour II, her rig as a jib-headed cutter, and her rating at 76 feet. This places her in Class J, according to the American rules. To this the New York Yacht Club replied, with equally punctilious etiquette, by appointing a committee, composed of the leading members of the club, to act for it with power, in all the negotiations and the conduct of the races. The committee will meet early next month to act on the terms.

Arbiter Elegantly
This committee is headed by the present commodore of the club, W. A. W. Stewart, two former commodores, George F. Baker and George Nichols, the present vice commodore, E. Townsend Irvin, and the veteran secretary of the club, George A. Cormack, as secretary of the committee, in which capacity he has served for the past 30 years, in addition to his regular work as club secretary, during which he has been recognized as arbiter elegantiarum of all matters having to do with yachting.

The most important feature of the challenge was the fixing of a much earlier date than in recent years for the start of the races. Mr. Sopwith, according to the challenge, which is signed by the secretary of the Squadron, F. Weldon Walthe, desires that the first race be held on Saturday, July 24, and also requests that in drawing up the conditions of the event, recent unofficial discussions with Sir Ralph Gore by officials of the New York Yacht Club, be borne in mind, and that the mutual consent clause of the Deed of Gift be the basis of the arrangements, and that, rating instead of exact dimensions be required.

Britannia's Flag
To add to the atmosphere of kindliness, it was announced that the British Ambassador, on behalf of King Edward VIII, and Queen Mary, had presented one of the racing flags of the Royal yacht Britannia, as a souvenir. This was in turn formally accepted yesterday, by resolution, and Commodore Stewart also expressed in person his gratification that a token of the happiest augury of mutual confidence between the nations had come to the New York Yacht Club.

The complete challenge, and the resolution accepting the flag, are as follows:

The Challenge
R. Y. S. Castle, Cowes,
4 August, 1936

Dear Sir:
In confirmation of my telegram this afternoon I have the honour to send to you, on behalf of the Royal Yacht Squadron, this challenge for a match for the America's Cup.
The owner of the challenger is Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.
The challenger will be named "Endeavour II."
Her rating under the Rules of the New York Yacht Club will be 76 feet, and her rig, jib-headed cutter.
The Royal Yacht Squadron hope that arrangements for the match may be made under the

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Cardinals won doubleheader from Phillies to increase lead to 2½ games as Giants lost twice to Pirates.
Three Years Ago—Enid Wild won set new qualifying record of 76 for U. S. women's golf championship.
Five Years Ago—Mrs. Opal Hill won western women's golf title, defeating Mrs. Leona Pressler.

Two in Chess Lead For Tourney Title

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 28 (P)—Mikhail Botvinnik of Russia and Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba both drew their games in the semifinal round of the International Chess Masters' tournament yesterday and remained in a tie for first place.
Botvinnik drew with Dr. Max Euwe of the Netherlands although the latter was a pawn ahead when they adjourned. The contest lasted 66 moves.
Capablanca drew with Reuben Fine of the United States in 20 moves. Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France moved into third place by conquering Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland in 35 moves after Dr. Tartakower lost his Queen. Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia defeated E. D. Bogoljubov of Germany in 45 moves while Dr. Emanuel Lasker of England downed W. Winter of England in 47. The summaries, by boards:

First—Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland, lost to Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France; second—E. D. Bogoljubov, Germany, lost to Salo Flohr, Czechoslovakia; third, Reuben Fine, United States, drew with J. R. Capablanca, Cuba; fourth—O. H. D. Alexander, England, drew with T. H. Taylor, England; fifth—W. Winter, England, lost to Dr. Emanuel Lasker, Germany; sixth—Dr. Max Euwe, Netherlands, drew with Mikhail Botvinnik, Russia; seventh—Dr. Milan Vidmar, Yugoslavia, drew with Sir George Thomas, England; Samuel Reshevsky, United States, bye. The standings: Botvinnik, 9½-½; Capablanca, 8½-½; Alekhine, 8-5; Euwe, 8½-4½; Fine, 8½-4½; Reshevsky, 8½-4½; Flohr, 8-5; Lasker, 7½-5½; Vidmar, 6-7; Bogoljubov, 5-8; Tartakower, 5-8; Taylor, 4½-8½; Alexander, 3½-9½; Thomas, 3-10; Winter, 2-11.

Price Brown Wins
CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 28 (P)—Price Brown, 16, of Evanston, Ill., took first place yesterday in the group "A" small-bore match (sitting position) of the junior rifle corps event on the national rifle match program, after a spirited battle with Joseph Chapel, 18, of Youngstown, Ohio. Both Brown and Chapel finished with scores of 192 out of a possible 200, but first place went to Brown, who outstruck Chapel on string which decides the match. Brown had a score of 98 and 97 over his two strings of 30 rounds on the 50-foot range, while Chapel had scores of 97 and 98. Fourteen-year-old Jack Polk of Troy, N. Y., winner of the group "B" division of the prone match Aug. 26, scored 193 in the sitting position yesterday to take first place.

National League
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (P)—Israel Horowitz and Arnold Denker, both of New York, held the lead in the American Chess Federation's masters' tournament last night with scores of 6½ and 6½-½, respectively. The standing of Harold Morton, Providence, R. I., was 2½-3½.

New Yorkers Hold Chess Lead
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (P)—Max W. B. Bradford, leader of the American Olympic equestrian team, won the barrier jumping competition with Don in the Aachen equestrian tourney. Don made only four faults in the finals to win from Captain Brandt of Germany.

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Challenger and Owner
New Class Y Yacht, Endeavour II, and (Inset) T. O. M. Sopwith of England, Who Plans to Invade American Waters Next Year in an Effort to Win the America's Cup

Bees Only Five Contests From the First Division

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Giants were passing the Cardinals and taking over the National League leadership, and the Cubs suddenly returned to the pennant wars after a brief slump, those pesky Boston Bees have buzzed to within reach of the first division again. Walking past the idle Cincinnati Reds yesterday, to gain undisputed possession of fifth place in the standing, the Bees stood only five games behind the Pirates with about a month to go.

The Bees tried for weeks to win over the top berth in the second division. They would put on an occasional spurt, but would be rebuffed, and until several days ago it looked as though the Boston club never could reach their objective.

Cards Easy for Bees
The strange part of the Bees' surprising climb in the race is that they accomplished it by winning four straight games from the Cardinals, their superiors in the league standing by 1½ games. To compare the Bees with the Cardinals is about the same as matching the Athletics

with the Yankees, yet the Bostonians have won 13 of their 20 engagements with the Cashmere Gang this season. If the Cardinals eventually lose in their fight for the flag, they can blame the hustling Bees, who were tagged for the league cellar before the race started.

The Bees admit that they caught the Cards in their longest slump of the campaign, but the fact that the second-division outfit took advantage of this opportunity is news. In the first three games at St. Louis, Bill McKechnie's boys pounded Cardinal pitching for 50 hits and a major league record, a single hit listed for 53 years—by hitting seven two-baggers in one inning of the opening game of Tuesday's doubleheader. The Bees haven't been beaten since embarking upon their first western tour.

Yesterday, Deacon Danny MacFadden, who McKechnie's hurling staff, limited the struggling Cards to four scattered hits and shut them out, 1 to 0, in 10 innings. Big Roy Parmelee pitched for the home club and yielded only one hit during the first nine innings, but in the tenth the Bees put together a single by Cuccinello and a triple by Coscarart to score the deciding run. MacFadden walked only one man. It was his fourteenth victory, against ten defeats.

Giants Idle
The defeat left the Cardinals three full games in back of the leading Giants, who were kept idle by rain in Cincinnati, and tie with the Cubs, who defeated the Phillies, 1 to 0.

Smart, six-hit pitching by left-handed Roy Henshaw led the Cubs to their fifth straight triumph. Henshaw won his first game since July 2. Billy Herman's double, a sacrifice and Hack's long fly to center, gave the Cubs their single run in the fifth inning.

Coming from behind with a three-run rally in the eighth inning, the Pirates out-scored the Dodgers, 6 to 3. The losers made four errors.

The Yankees' American League lead remained at 1½ contests yesterday as Johnny Bronck, formerly of Yale University, broke the Browns to three hits and won, 7 to 1. It was easily Johnny's best mound job of the season. The Yanks made 14 hits themselves, piling up an early lead off Elton Hoes, the left-hander.

Earl Averill's single in the tenth inning gave the Indians a 10-to-9 victory over the Senators. Hal Trosky's thirty-sixth homer of the year with Averill on base tied up the game in the ninth.

At Philadelphia, 18-year-old Randall Gumpert of the Athletics held the White Sox to two hits and won, 5 to 2. At Boston, the Red Sox lost to Tom Bridges and the Tigers, 4 to 2.

Scores were low in all except the doubles yesterday, a heavy wind tossing the targets high and off line. Hiestand had a chance to tie for the lead in the handicap, but dropped his last target after breaking 96.

Ady's back was broken by breaking 25 in a row in the extra event. Mrs. Roy Meadows of Des Moines, Iowa, cracked 96 of 100, the highest score ever made by a woman in the Preliminary Handicap, to get into the shoot-off, and she finished on Ady's back with 24 of 25 for third place in the big event.

T. J. Webb of Towanda, Penna., was fourth; Hiestand finished fifth, and C. T. Jackson of Stormville, N. Y., sixth.

Yesterday's Stars
Johnny Bronck, Yankees—Held Browns to three hits.
Roy Henshaw, Cubs—Called in from bullpen. He shut Phillies out with six hits.

Randall Gumpert, Athletics—Held White Sox to two hits in first major-league start.

Lloyd Waner, Pirates—His ninth-inning single drove in two runs in 6-3 win over Dodgers.

Danny MacFadden, Bees, and Roy Parmelee, Cardinals—Former pitched four-hit victory; Parmelee hurled hitless ball for seven innings, allowed but three hits in 10 frames, but lost.

Hal Trosky, Indians—His ninth-inning homer brought Indians from behind against Senators.

Tommy Bridges, Tigers—Stopped Red Sox with four hits.

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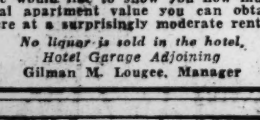
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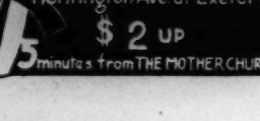
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Women's Activities

A Wednesday and Friday Page

Making Flower Portraits

A Few Rules for Photographing Your Prize Bouquets

By Alice Chauncey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I SPENT a day not long ago in Kew Gardens, taking pictures and rejoicing in the wealth of beauty which nature, tended by the skill of man, had provided there so abundantly. I also watched numerous owners of cameras taking pictures of the various shrubs and plants which were in flower, and felt sorry, because I knew what disappointment was in store for many of them when they saw the results of their labors. Labor, however, is the wrong word here, for most of them merely pointed their lenses at the subject—usually a difficult one—and snapped. As far as I can see, few of them paused either to compose or to focus their pictures at all.

Without careful focusing and composing, however, flower pictures fail.

This is where the saying that the camera never lies, is, anyhow in part, disproved. The camera does not lie exactly, but it misleads in just the manner that a sentence taken out of its context may mislead. It presents a subject only in part, and the part that it leaves out, is in many cases the only claim to beauty the subject may have. In nature, the essence of a flower is found in its form, its hue and its fragrance. The last two qualities elude the camera, and we are left with form wherewith to make our picture. Stripped of so much which makes them lovely to us, it is easy to see why it is essential to make the best of that which is left, and it is here where composition plays a major part.

Two Methods

There are two ways in which flowers may be photographed. They may be caught as they grow in the garden bed, or they may be taken indoors in a vase. Each method has its advantages as well as its drawbacks.

Keen gardeners will probably wish to show the position of the plant as well as the height and strength of its growth. In this case of course,

it will be photographed where it is growing. If surrounded by other plants it may be necessary to tie a few of these back so that the main subject is isolated. This can often be done with quite a natural effect and so that the string does not show. Furthermore, if a large sheet of cardboard is inserted behind the plant it will serve as a background and eliminate all spottiness. The color of the cardboard will depend of course upon the tint of the flowers to be pictured. Shades of gray are best, and it is useful to keep two large sheets on hand, one of pale and the other of dark gray. The card can be held erect between two bamboo canes.

The Best Time

The subject should be studied from every angle and at different hours of the day to see just when the light falls upon it to best advantage. Usually the morning about nine o'clock or else between four and five in the afternoon will be best, because the light, whilst still strong enough, is soft and the slanting shadows give roundness to the subject.

A still day is essential, for the slightest movement during exposure will cause a blurred effect. As for the length of the exposure, this will have to be determined by several factors—light, month, time of day, film and lens used and so on. A small stop should always be given, however, and either the exposure will have to be the result of experiment, or else an exposure meter can be consulted. With the fast panchromatic films of the present day, exposures have been considerably shortened, but flower pictures must on no account be under-exposed. The trouble will be to give an exposure which is long enough for the dark green of the leaves yet short enough for the delicate lightness of the flowers. This balance is usually achieved by giving exposures full enough for the dark parts of the subject and then deliberately shortening the development time of the film. This means that if flower pictures have had full enough exposure, they should not be developed for longer than two-thirds of the normal time.

Indoor Close-ups

It is the necessity for stillness which gives indoor photography its main advantage. Whilst lacking the natural surroundings of the garden, lovely pictures of flower close-ups may be obtained after a little practice with exposure and lighting. The flowers should be arranged in the vases some time before they are required for use and left to settle. It is remarkable how flowers move during exposure. The slightest draught will set them swaying. This movement is not always seen with the eye, but if a long exposure is given the results are only too apparent. When the light source is derived

Both to the Garden Lover and the Camera Enthusiast, an Exquisite Blossom or a Beautiful Flower Grouping Presents a Tempting Subject for a Photograph. By Giving a Few Hints as to Proper Focusing and Composition, the Accompanying Article Will Help the Amateur Capture the Beauty of Form That Is the Essence of a Flower Picture.

from a window, the vase should not stand in the sun, for the lighting will be too harsh and the flower petals will tend to curl during exposure. Should the blooms furthest from the window seem too dark, hang a sheet of white paper or a towel close to the vase as a reflector, being sure, of course, that it is not in sight of the lens.

With Artificial Light

If strong electric light, such as Photoflood, is used, keep it at least three feet from the flowers, or they will move during exposure. When white flowers are being photographed the strength of the light should be directed more toward the leaves than the flower. Lighting should not be from the front, as this produces flatness. Experimenting with light is fascinating and many lovely effects may be obtained, but the light must never shine directly into or across the lens unless it is well shielded.

When you are all ready, take one last critical look at your composition. Stoop down and look at it from the exact level of your lens. See that the flowers are not bunched in heavy masses and that there are no bare spaces. Be sure, too, that no dead leaves or petals show, and that nothing disturbing shows up in the background. Take time to check over every detail, then open the lens. While not easy to photograph, flowers are subjects worthy of our highest endeavors. A successful flower picture is a lovely thing.

[Another article by Miss Chauncey, an expert in amateur photography, was published in this issue of August 14, dealing with photographing gardens.—Editor.]

On Being at Home

Adventures in Home Making

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERESTING revival of an old custom is taking place this year in some rural sections of the country. It is that of observing an "at home" day. A friend of mine who has a summer home near a popular lake resort tells me that she so often had the experience of returning from a drive to find, tucked into her letter box, a card or note from some friends whom she might have loved to have seen, that she decided to let it be known that she might always be found at home on Tuesday.

This friend explained that her engagements in the summer were mostly of her own making so that she was free to keep one day open for guests. It has been much appreciated by her friends.

Another woman explained that she had revived the "at home" custom for her "own edification." She

One afternoon I, with several other women, was an invited guest at the home of a woman who is extremely individual in her entertaining, as in all of her activity. I was surprised, as I entered her large living room, to notice that all of the pictures, except one, had been removed from the walls. That one, a particularly lovely one, was hung where it received perfect lighting and where it could hardly escape the attention of anyone who entered the room.

In a very few moments everyone present was talking about the picture, the artist, the subject and the colors. Passing me the hostess whispered gleefully, "It worked! That is my conversation stealer."

She had taken away several other very fine pictures and centered the attention, without a word, on that one picture.

After I understood the motive I was interested to listen to the conversation in different groups. It followed different paths, but they were all opened by that one picture. Some were talking about the modern artists and what they thought was "modern art." Others were discussing the hanging of pictures, still others the growing of hollyhocks, which were delightfully displayed in the picture, and I heard one woman say, "I have always wanted a white picket fence like the one in that picture. Now I am sure that I am going to have one."

In these days of haste and "efficiency" the hospitable custom of being "at home" on certain days of the month or week is a happy one. The summer season is a particularly good time to try it. A table on the porch or under the arbor, a few new books or magazines, some understanding person or lovely picture to steer the conversation away from the commonplace, and a delightful afternoon will be the result.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Permanence or Novelty?

Whether to Buy One or the Other—and Why

Dressing Well at Low Cost

Last of Four Friday Articles

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN who set forth enthusiastically for the adventure of acquiring a smart wardrobe at low cost—as is practical, and find themselves in a mood similar to that of Mrs. John Gilpin when she and her renowned husband prepared for their unforgettable excursion, William Gowder tells us.

She had a frugal mind. Frugality is sometimes excellently served by a considerable expenditure, and this is never more true than when one has the pleasure of buying a costume perfect at the moment and possessing the promise of long-continued style value.

Just what are, at the outset, the characteristics of a garment whose lines, details, material and color will conform to fashion over a period of two or three years? We have all had such gowns and dresses and marvelled at those of our friends who, perhaps, we have failed to analyze in a manner which will help us to achieve the same satisfaction in the future. Let us look, then, at the panorama and decide what it offers and what we wish to select.

Two Types

Each season the collections of the Paris couturiers, of American designers and of manufacturers who sell to the ready-made departments in stores and shops, show two types of merchandise. One type is styled according to the most novel innovations of the current mode, the other is based on a more or less standard silhouette. Fashion describes these latter models as "classics," but they are, of course, modified from season to season. The length and width of the skirts, the necklines, the sleeves may be slightly altered to express the changes introduced by the haute couture and accepted by the public at large. Basically, however, they have fashion permanence.

Now it might be assumed with a certain show of reasonableness that a garment which expressed the very latest styles already familiar to several seasons, its fashion rightness, this, however, is not the case. Extreme versions are designed for women who wear their costumes only a few times and who would dislike to see their special features continued. On the other hand, basic styles—contrary to popular and unobtrusive belief—change slowly. New trends are introduced gently and developed gradually so that by the time they become truly dominant they have already behind them an extended period of trial which has finally demonstrated consumer acceptance.

Your "Classic" Costume Moreover, even when these newer modes are "tops" other and older styles still travel with them almost neck to neck. To this category your costume smartly designed two years ago, or even three, meticulously executed, simple in line, and fashioned of some discreet fabric always in the repertoire of the best tailors or dressmakers, will belong, and it will look just about as modish as the newest silhouette done in a novelty fabric and in the color which we saw on 57th Street but which now fills also the shop windows on Fourteenth. There is, indubitably, a certain expression of "race," of pedigree in classic model so long as its lines hold their shape and the details are not absolutely demodé. It is often possible, moreover, to buy such models at the close of a season when they are "reduced for clearance," and thus to affect very great economies.

Not all shoppers, however, like to

buy a costume which is so neutral in character as to be good style for a long time. The pleasure which some women take in their clothes is dependent on their expression of the latest ideas, even if these are evanescent. Perhaps this is just as sensible a point of view as the other. In any case, it seems sensible to buy the clothes you enjoy in the way that you find pleasurable. Moreover, another factor may enter in. Not always is it convenient at the moment to pay a comparatively high price for a frock even though you know that in the long run that purchase might prove an economy. The money in hand may seem to justify

only a small expenditure. In this case, if it suits your taste, the selection of a style not fully established but interesting, colorful and becoming can be by all means the wisest choice. The fashion will last as long as the dress and you will not be bored by it before the seams disintegrate.

There remains, however, the problem of getting the best that is available for your money, for in low-priced and expensive things alike, there is a range of qualities not always to be gauged by prices. The "budget departments" and basement of large, nationally known stores are far safer than the kind of small shop which springs up like a mushroom and sometimes proves to be a tangle of lies.

Finishes. A type of economy only very recently made available lies in fabric finishes. It is worth while to have one's street clothes—frocks, suits, cloth and fur coats, shoes and hats—made impervious to water and rendered immune to spotting and other damage from rain and snow. This servicing, even of old garments, is

Nature Motifs in Autumn Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London. To be a dress designer one must be a true lover of nature—or so one gathers after viewing some of the early autumn collections.

Ingenuous weaves for tailor-made follow the exact markings and colors of birds' eggs, a tuft of corresponding feathers being worn in the hat. Among the plain woolen materials are to be found rich colors inspired by the juice of fruits and the fresh green of vegetables—"Spinach green" being particularly attractive.

"Peter" Baxendale, who spends the summer months traveling through the country in her caravan, definitely gets her ideas for texture and "line" from nature itself, often employing natural dyes in order to obtain the exact color she needs. A blackberry wool lace jumper in her collection is an outstandingly happy achievement. It has green zipper fastenings and is worn with a Fern Green skirt. Zipper fastenings in gold are used for the cuffs, pockets, front and neck of a crotle (natural dye) rust tweed coat with a light brown leather belt. A smart swing-back brown coat, flecked with autumn green, is worn with a fascinating little Robin Hood hat in brown and green, a large tuft of brightly tinted feathers in the extreme front giving the modern balance.

A jumper in Chinese-red wool with purple sleeves accompanies a coat and skirt in haze purple wool with Chinese-red flecks, and is worn with a soft purple velvet hat with narrow strip of red leather at the brim and base of the crown. Zipper fastenings of vermilion glass add a novel note to this costume. An extremely smart dress and coat of pheasant-egg green, with a wide band of black suede slotted round a low waist is worn with a soft gray fox fur.

Tinted wooden buttons, and a round wooden belt clasp, on which is painted a country scene, give added interest to these "nature" costumes. Coats are noticeably high to the throat and swathed to give a scarf effect. Shoulders are a brilliant square, a Rodier wool dress with curran-red pleated chiffon front, having a definitely blocked effect. Fascinating frocks designed and painted by Ronald Balfour are flower studies in themselves. A din-

ner dress composed of a hand-painted georgette blouse in bouquet design with clinging black crepe skirt, is an outstanding example of this clever designer's art. Another lovely evening dress, with a fold-over skirt, is made of etched satin in wood-blue on a white ground, and has a china-glass finish.

To Add Zest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. How often have you made gravy, soup, or a dish of tomatoes with macaroni or rice and discovered that it lacked that elusive something which makes food "simply delicious"? Or perhaps it is your salad or your meat that has fallen just short of perfection in flavor.

The following mixed seasoning is the thing you may have often wished for—a thing that will add zest and flavor to a dish even after it is too late to cook it more.

Mixed Seasoning
4 tablespoons celery salt,
4 tablespoons onion salt,
1 teaspoon garlic salt,
1 tablespoon chili powder,
1 tablespoon paprika,
1 teaspoon sugar,
1 teaspoon salt,
1 teaspoon black pepper, mixed all together thoroughly. Store in a large shaker. Sprinkle generously on steaks and roasts before cooking them; add 1 tablespoon to a stew, soup or gravy, either before or after cooking; sprinkle into vegetable salads; and use generously in such dishes as Spanish rice and Italian spaghetti. Taste a sprinkle of it alone and it will give you multitudinous ideas of places where you can use it.

Mail this ad. and 40c to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. for Alice Bradley's newest illustrated book, 2nd edition. Self cover. SIX HUNDRED SUGGESTIONS FOR SERVING MEAT including general directions for cooking meat and recipes for sauces and stuffings.

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BURBEC POT-GROWN strawberry plants, set out in August and September, will bear a full crop next year.

HOWARD 17, early, \$6 per 100.
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GROWN from original Marshall stock.
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1265 Broadway, New York City

Fashions—Foods

A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cassie Carrot In Disguise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. UNCLE CHARLES always used to say that only married men and rabbits eat carrots; but, since we put Cassie Carrot into disguise, our uncle sings another tune. Here are some of the dishes that won his admiration:

Carrot Pie

Pour into a pastry-lined pie pan the following combined ingredients:
1 cup cooked mashed carrots
½ cup brown sugar
1 cup milk
2 eggs, well beaten
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon salt. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) until crust is brown and filling is firm.

Carrot Pudding

Fill well oiled 1-pound cans ¾ full with the following pudding mixture:

Sift
1 cup flour, measure, and sift with 1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon baking soda
¼ teaspoon salt and add
2 cups raisins. Combine
1 cup uncooked shredded carrots
1 cup uncooked shredded potatoes
½ cup melted shortening and
1 cup sugar. Add dry ingredients and mix thoroughly. After placing in the cans as described above, steam 2½ hours. Serve hot with any desired pudding sauce.

Carrot Fudge

Put into a kettle
1½ cups grated carrots
¾ cup sugar
¾ cup sweetened condensed milk
½ cup water and cook to soft ball stage. Remove from fire, add 1 teaspoon lemon flavoring and cool to room temperature. Beat until creamy, pour into buttered pan, pat down to 1 inch depth, and when firm cut in squares. The grain is likely to be a little coarse due to the grated carrots.



WEATHER REPORT

IT WILL be warmer this afternoon if you eat a heavy lunch. And so we suggest a bowl of crisp, cooling Kellogg's Corn Flakes in milk or cream.

They're satisfying, nourishing and easy to digest. You'll enjoy their delicious flavor—and you'll be cooler, more alert all day. At all grocers. Served by restaurants, hotels, dining-cars everywhere.

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The makers of Cocomalt are grateful to the many Monitor readers who have made this delicious food-drink a regular part of their daily diets. As in the past, we shall continue to remind you through these pages how tempting Cocomalt is—and how nourishing. There are many reasons, of course, for Cocomalt's popularity with Monitor families. Not the least of these is the fact that Cocomalt furnishes many important food essentials often deficient in the diet. Cocomalt has a rich content of Iron, Calcium, Phosphorus and Sunshine Vitamin D, Carbohydrates, Proteins. Cocomalt is a splendid mealtime beverage. It is easy to prepare; designed to be mixed with milk either HOT or COLD. Cocomalt is sold by grocery and department stores in ½-lb. and 1-lb. airtight cans. Also available in an economical 5-lb. family size. Do not be fooled by misleading substitutes. Insist on the genuine Monitor-advertised Cocomalt.

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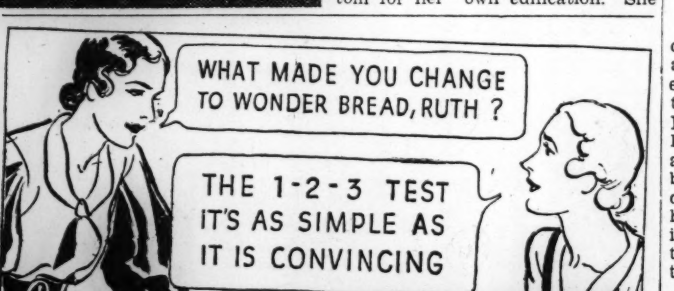


Wright's Makes The Spots Go

Keep your silver always bright this easy way. When you wash your silver, take off any spots at once with Wright's Silver Cream. It works quickly and easily and never scratches. No wonder it has been the choice of particular housewives since 1873.

J. A. WRIGHT & CO.
134 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.
Canadian representatives:
O-Cedar of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM



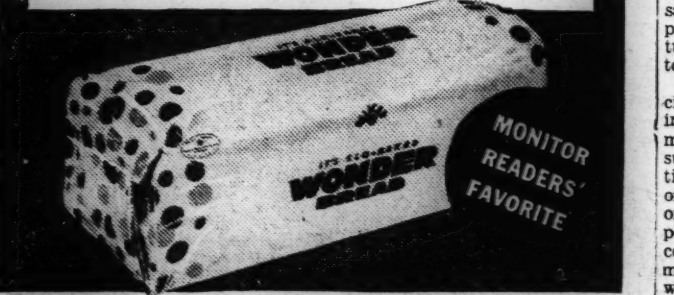
WHAT MADE YOU CHANGE TO WONDER BREAD, RUTH?

THE 1-2-3 TEST IT'S AS SIMPLE AS IT IS CONVINCING

THIS TEST ENDS GUESSING ABOUT BREAD QUALITY

Here's all you do! Open a loaf of Wonder Bread and take out a tender fresh slice. See how white, pure and tempting it looks. Feed it—silly and soft, yet firm enough to spread easily. Now taste the fine full flavor. Do all these things with any other loaf. Then choose—you can't go wrong. Your food store has Wonder Bread. Look for the loaf in the gay red, yellow and blue balloon wrapper.

The Happy Wonder Bakers
Continental Baking Company, Inc.



TO TRUST others is to expose one's self, but this courage touches generous hearts.—AMIEL.

Daily Features

OFTEN our impatience, through too great eagerness, retards the things it wishes to promote.—LOUIS XIV.

—Write Your Own Caption—

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlemist

1. Cryptogram

WELL, the end of the week brings promises of more difficult cryptograms. Here's one from a Palatine, Illinois, member of the National Puzzlers' League which contains some excellent advice:

DEOHKIOYHSDSTKYKNC.

TKYOECEP, HNKORYMKKN, ZO-

ROASTORY, EOTKJKSXH HSN-

KOYKOH HPSXIL PCAO BSEQ-

KRJ QRSBTOLJO SM DCETKC-

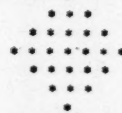
GORYCEP TCB.

2. Letter Changing

STILL the shorter changes of HATE to LOVE continue to pour in. A list of these will be published shortly. In the meantime, a Tampa, Fla., reader suggests a slightly different change. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change FEAR to LOVE in nine moves. How many can do it in fewer?

3. Word Diamond

A CHICAGO reader shares today's Word Diamond with other readers. Words are to be filled in which read the same across as down. Definitions: 1. A consonant. 2. Vehicle. 3. Evergreen tree. 4. Famous duck. 5. Bundled. 6. Bright color. 7. A consonant.



4. How Many Weights?

A PARCO, N. D., reader asks: "What is the smallest number of weights that would permit a merchant to weigh any even number of pounds from 1 to 100?"

5. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus comes from a Brooklyn, N. Y., reader and represents a seven-letter word.

If we all received a measure fair Our burdens, perchance, might well compare.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Parliamentary Practice Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Effect of No Quorum

Question: A quorum being present, the meeting is opened and the ordinary routine of business started. Before all business is finished, the quorum is broken by members leaving. Just what is the procedure at this time, no quorum being present?

(a) Is the meeting automatically adjourned?

(b) Can a pending question be finished?

(c) Can those remaining call an adjourned meeting?

(d) Does the chairman simply declare the meeting adjourned, no quorum being present?

(e) When a quorum is not present at a called meeting or a regular meeting (when no election of officers is included in the "order of business"), can those present take any action whatsoever? I note what is said on page 259 of Robert's Rules of Order.

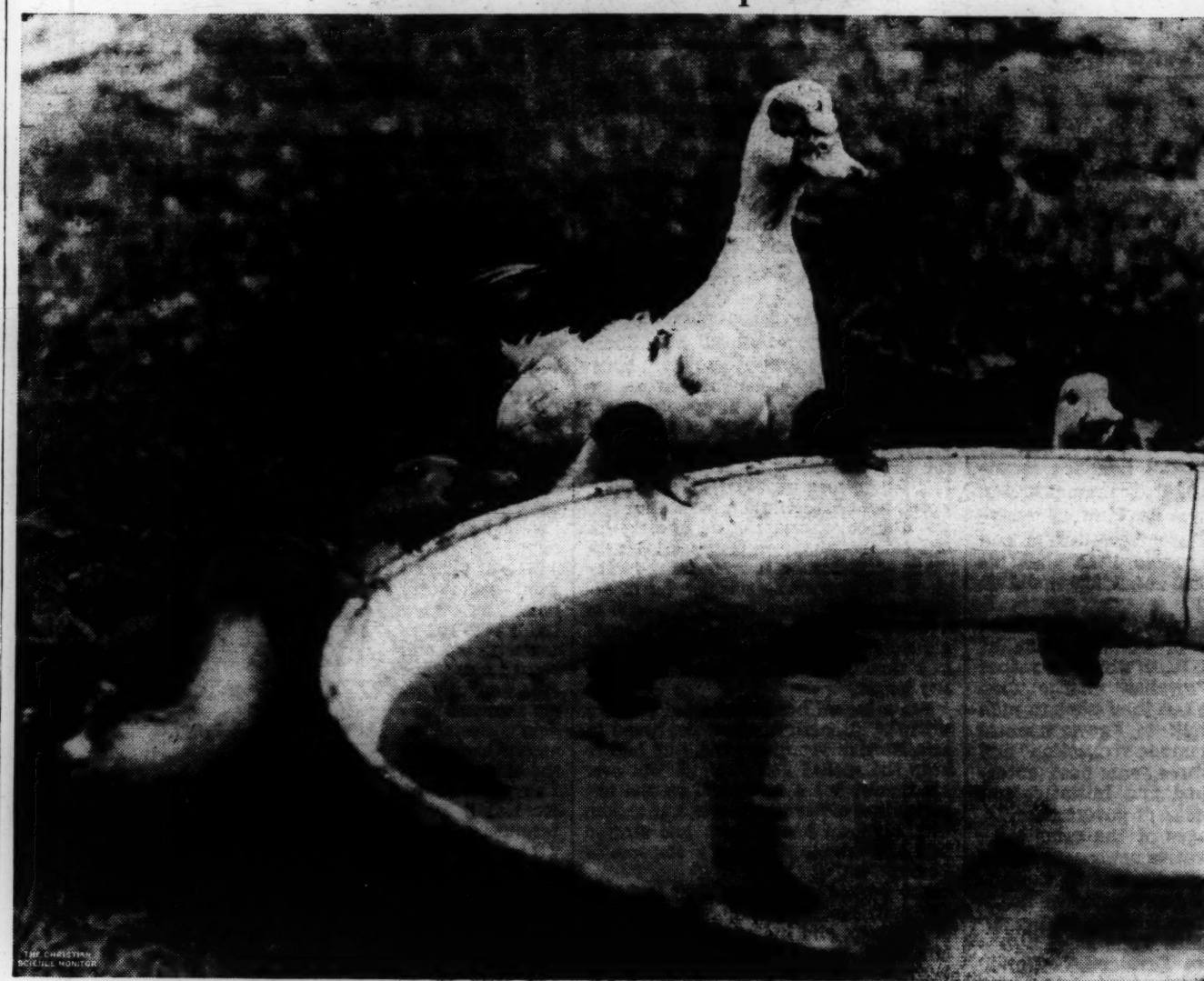
Answer: (a) No. Someone, either the chairman or some other member, must raise the point of no quorum.

(b) Yes. A speaker may not be interrupted to raise the point of no quorum; debate may continue until someone raises the point while no one is speaking.

(c) Yes.

(d) The chairman may do so if there is no objection, but he must first give opportunity for the meeting to take one of the other steps permitted, such as to recess, to fix the time to which to adjourn, or to take measures to obtain a quorum.

(e) The kind of meeting makes no difference in the above procedure. The statement in Robert's on page 259 is simply to point out that in the case of a meeting for an election, the meeting should fix the time for an adjourned meeting before adjourning.



Monitor Camera Club From Benjamin A. Rawlins, Evanston, Ill.

Readers are invited to submit titles for this picture, and the 10 judged to be the best will be published, with names of senders, on Sept. 11. Captions should not exceed seven words, and should be addressed to the Daily Features Editor—A Postal Card Will Serve

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Lighting Candles

SET three candles in a row. Three guests at a time are given a box of matches. At a given signal, the match is lit (only one match for a player). The object of the game is to see how often the candle can be



lit, blown out, and relit, with the one lighted match.

As the match begins to burn to the end, some players carefully turn the match holding the burnt end very carefully, thus using all the match. The winners of the various groups play off until one is declared the grand winner. —Mrs. R. L., Melbourne, Australia.

According to Wisdom

WISDOM allows nothing to be good that will not be so forever; no man to be happy but that needs no other happiness than what he has within himself; no man to be great or powerful that is not master of himself.—Seneca.

Sunbunner Sue



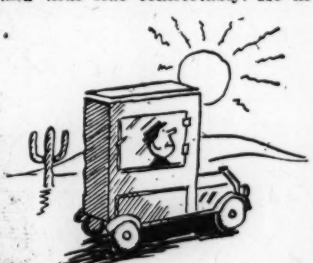
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Motoroids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoroid" accepted.

Auto Air-Conditioning

IT WAS a new idea to me when I heard that a young man was selling dry ice to tourists for the air-conditioning of their automobiles as they rode across country. They were told to close the windows and use the ice to cool the inside of the car, and thus ride comfortably. He in-



sisted that about 75 cents' worth would take a party 300 miles in comfort. The dry ice should be hung just beneath the open front cowl; and a rear window should be slightly open.

Tourists, facing miles of hot sun and dry country, were glad to spend money for this comfort. —Mrs. C. A. R., Boone, Iowa.

Looks

LOOKS are more expressive and reliable than words; they have a language which all understand, and language itself is to be interpreted by the look as well as tone with which it is uttered.—Tryon Edwards.

In Lighter Vain

Rain Maker

Down in a bustling emporium on Thirty-fourth Street, the sleek and shining floorwalker arrived in the millinery department in time to hear a salesgirl say to Mildred Hunt, the singer, "No, we haven't had any in a long time." He dashed over and in one breath told the girl to go upstairs and collect her pay and in the next bowed and murmured obsequiously, "Of course, we can get it for you right away."

Miss Hunt, getting over her first start of surprise, said with icy calm: "If you can, your place is in the northwest. We were discussing the drought there and the lack of rain in New York."

The floorwalker rumbled his hair getting to a telephone to cancel the dismissal order. And then, crimson with embarrassment, explained that the store drilled its employees never to admit that the stock was not large enough to include everything of any thing. —Milwaukee Journal.

Making Headway

A golfer was driving off about a foot in front of the teeing mark. The club secretary happened to come along.

"Here!" he cried indignantly. "You can't do that! You're disqualified."

"What for?" demanded the player. "You're driving off in front of the mark."

The player looked at him with pity. "Away with you!" he said tersely. "I'm playing my third stroke!" —Lecture Recorder.

Good Advice

Small Boy: "Dad, give me a nickel."

Dad: "Why, son, you're too old to be begging for nickels."

Small Boy: "I guess you're right, dad; make it a dime." —Whitewright Sun.

Bless Them

From a police court report:

Motor Driver: "The street was infested with children at the time."

Judge Owen Thompson: "I should say the street was infested with children." —Children's Newspaper.



Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. It is paid for each item accepted.

Bird Bedrolls

ONE of the clever things I have seen boys make and sell are the "bird bedrolls" that provide materials for nest building for the birds.

A piece of mesh wire is used to make the roll, the ends being bent over to hold the wire in shape. A small piece of wire is used to close one end; but before the other end is closed the wire tube is filled with an assortment of things that different birds like to use, and sometimes find hard to get. Bits of string, short ends of all colors of yarn, hair from an old cushion, cotton, and raffia can compose the filling.

This roll, hung on a tree branch near enough to the house so one can observe the birds, proves quite interesting. The orioles will pull and yank at the roll to get the yarn ends for their nest building; while other birds will separate the fine strands of hair and fly off with them. The rolls take the interest of many bird lovers, and the boys sell out in no time. —J. L. L., Davis, Calif.

Gold Digger!

A certain rich man, retired from business, bought a splendid property and began to play golf. He had worked hard from childhood, so, of course, as a golfer he wore no medals, but, on the other hand, his tips to the caddies were very generous.

A colored cotton picker lost his job and was taken on at the golf club, and the first person he caddied for was the rich New Yorker. The round was a long one, and at the end the New Yorker tipped with his usual generosity. The caddie chuckled for joy. Then he said:

"You're mighty kind, boss. Will you be diggin' here ag'in about de same time tomorrow?" —Montreal Star.

Height of Ambition

First Hobo—"Say, bo, wot would yer do if yer had a million or two?"

Second Hobo—"I'd buy me a freight car just fer me own private use."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The London Bobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THREE stories of London's policemen deserve to be retold:

In a side street filled with tradesmen's barrows, a tall policeman stopped in time to see a poorly-dressed woman begin to cross the road with her small child in a perambulator. But the bump from footpath to road jerked something loose, and she could go no further. Stepping forward, the policeman tried to replace a screw, but found this impossible. So he turned to the nearest cart and bought some plaited straw rope, with which he bound up the broken spring. Then he settled the small boy back in his pram, and gave him a sounding kiss. The mother smiled her gratitude, and the policeman moved on down the street.

Perhaps this policeman and the man of the second story both had children of their own. The scene in this case was the busy Kingston by-pass road during a holiday season. Cars streamed in a steady procession toward the country, and three miles out of London the stream was halted suddenly by a policeman with a sense of humor. For he had seen on the footpath, waiting to cross over, a most important club consisting of nine small boys with home-made scooters; and every boy waited with one foot on his machine, and watched the policeman. The bobby soon brought the motor traffic to a standstill and waved the "club" on. He must have felt it was an important run, for he saluted the leader as they passed.

The third story carries us back to the center of London, to a policeman on duty in the Strand. About midnight he rescued a silk-lined bowler hat from the road, and looked round for its owner. But there seemed no such person there, so the policeman beckoned to a poorly-dressed youth who was wearing a rather shabby cap. In a little while, the boy had been persuaded that such a bowler hat could add greatly to his appearance, and had gone on his way, transformed in appearance, and whistling his joy.

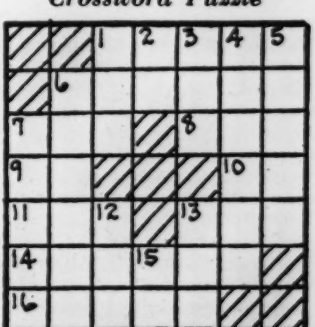
Brevities

Answers—Summer's best investment—you can always get a return for your money at the railway station.

Judge—In the European picture the demilitarized zones stand out very plainly. They're the ones full of soldiers.

Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch—Governor Landon is understood to be very particular about the color of his residence. Of course, he prefers a white house.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

- Across
- 1—Satellites.
 - 2—Tower.
 - 3—To spread hay.
 - 4—Social insect.
 - 5—Preposition.
 - 6—Fruit: down.
 - 7—Girl's name.
 - 8—Long fish.
 - 9—Notice, particularly.
 - 10—Sphere of action.
- Down
- 1—Mire.
 - 2—Conjunction.
 - 3—Sphere.
 - 4—Resisted.
 - 5—Metal.
 - 6—Delinquent.
 - 7—Form of breadless.
 - 8—Era.
 - 9—Vehicle period.
 - 10—Indefinite article.

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Children's Corner

Mrs. Berryboss's Cupboard

MRS. BERRYBOSS has the strangest cupboard. To be sure it has two doors such as any cupboard has but what makes it strange is the fact that it has at the back a tiny window, which looks out over the garden. When the win-



There was such a chattering and a nibbling

draw was first put in it had neither glass panes nor a screen, but now it has a screen of the finest copper wire and this story will tell you why.

To begin with the apple tree stretches one of its leafy boughs close to the tiny window. Red Squirrel discovered this and, being a gossip, told all his friends.

Soon after that, on a fine September day when the sky was blue as a robin's egg, the air as clear as crystal and the maple leaves as red as rubies, Mrs. Berryboss thought she would have a supper party. Very early in the morning she started out with her market basket to buy all sorts of goodies, raspberry jam, sugar cookies and a pink ham with a rim of sweet white fat around it.

"There," said Mrs. Berryboss when she got back home with her basket full to the brim, "I'll just put these things in my cupboard for a bit while I tidy the house." And put them in she did, shutting the cupboard doors tight.

It was surely no more than two minutes' later when Red Squirrel, sitting on the apple bough, sniffed the pink ham. He raised his tiny nose and drew in long breaths. "Oh, oh," said he, tracing the scent to the cupboard window.

He was a bold fellow and the smell of that sweet fat was good. With a short leap he had left the apple bough and was actually inside Mrs. Berryboss's cupboard. What a sight met his eyes. He became so excited that he ran about in circles, making such a racket that if Mrs. Berryboss had not been shaking mats, she would have heard him.

"By my tail," he chattered, tasting this, that and the other thing. "I'll feast my friends, I will!"

He jumped back onto the apple bough and scurrying down the trunk sought his friends over the countryside. They needed no urging, those bushy tailed fellows. In less than twenty minutes' time by the clock on Mrs. Berryboss's kitchen shelf they were inside that cupboard.

"Form a circle," Red Squirrel ordered. "No jostling, no elbowing. There's plenty for everyone. Mind your manners." But presently there was such a chattering and such a nibbling that the kitchen clock struck ten when it should have struck only nine. The cupboard doors flew open showing a circle of bushy tails munching jaws and bulging, furry sides.

"By my hands," said the clock, "here's mischief for you!"

When there was not so much as a crumb left those squirrels made a quick getaway. Stuffed with goodies, they felt drowsy and sought the orchard for an afternoon nap and dreams of daring adventure.

Just when they were dreaming of sailing the far seas in search of pirates Mrs. Berryboss returned to the kitchen. Standing before the empty cupboard she cried, "Gracious me, someone has eaten my goodies!"

And the clock on the mantel made answer:

"Berryboss, Berryboss, Your guests you soon must greet So bid again to market To buy more goodies sweet."

"Berryboss, Berryboss, Such mischief I have seen I beg you buy at market A bit of copper screen!"

For the Scrapbook

Leisure
The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.—Hazlitt.

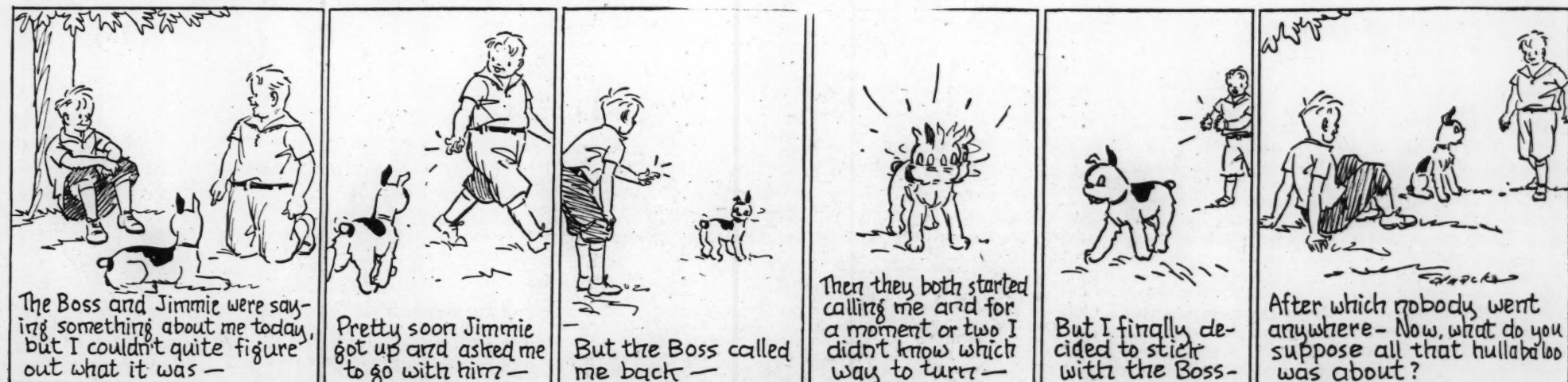
A Gentleman
I can make a lord but only the Almighty can make a gentleman.—James I.

Humility
Life is a long lesson in humility.—James M. Barrie.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Unsociable Playmates



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—What? Who? Why.



The Boss and Jimmie were saying something about me today, but I couldn't quite figure out what it was—

Pretty soon Jimmie got up and asked me to go with him—

But the Boss called me back—

Then they both started calling me and for a moment or two I didn't know which way to turn—

But I finally decided to stick with the Boss—

After which nobody went anywhere—Now, what do you suppose all that hullabaloo was about?

Editorials

Glad to Be Back?

Still thou playest—short vacation
Fate grants each to stand aside;
Now must thou be man and artist,
Tis the turning of the tide.

THE frost may not yet be on the pumpkin, nor the fodder in the shock. But in the air is that scented something which most of us can interpret only as an all too pungent suggestion that the tide of vacation time is at its turn.

Manfully, as Emerson would have us, must we turn away from favorite vistas and put the foot firmly on the path of duty. Only those who put their vacations off until the last moment can ignore the demands of the advancing season. One suspects they take their holidays in the autumn not so much to enjoy the cooler air as to revel beforehand in the wistful and wishful glances of those whose vacations are all just yesterdays. Or perhaps their cruelty is unwitting, like that of the man who used to ask: "Glad to be back?"

Well, there are compensations for the vacationer returned. And if we can't think of them yet, one who did his holiday-making beside the River Avon and who has already explained our difficulty would know why: "For now I am in holiday humour." But tomorrow we shall grow philosophical again, and quote another observation from the same pen, made no doubt after a reconciliation with the inevitable:

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.

"Classless" America

LABOR spokesmen who assembled recently in Washington to organize a labor party gave the impression that they were engaged in writing history. So they might be. The prospect is another indication of the changing face of America. Pioneer America has given place to a settled America. Inevitably a nation which has undergone this metamorphosis requires a somewhat changed set of tools.

Nevertheless, for the purpose of safeguarding the economic interests of the workers, one could wish for a different kind of tool than a labor party. A labor party is an expression in political action of what the Marxists call the class struggle. Such a prospect is not attractive. For Americans are proud of their classless society. And many people in other countries, caught in a net of caste distinctions, admire the democracy which permeates American society.

But fundamentally the existence of classlessness must be attributed not alone to the merit of American institutions, but also to the abundance of American opportunities. There has always seemed room at the top because the space has always seemed to be expanding. People at the bottom have not bothered so much as in Europe to try to improve their economic lot by mass action. They have felt that in due course they would move on to a higher plane by dint of their individual efforts.

It is still true that individual efforts are the biggest factor in success. But with the absorption of livable free land in the West, pioneering has been turned back upon itself with the result that opportunity requires more conscious protection than it once did.

Classlessness could be perpetuated even in a settled society by the development of a new technique in industrial relations. That technique is copartnership—a realization in practice that the interests of all the economic factors in industry are identical and not opposed to each other. In certain instances this ideal has been attained. But in general, industry has not been willing to yield the same privilege of free organization to the workers which it reserves to itself. Labor, as a result, has had to look to government—toward which it used to be as aloof as industry was—in order to obtain elementary rights of collective bargaining.

Within the ranks of labor, too, there has been too little community of interest. Skilled workers have been jealous of the invasion of the unskilled on their way to the top. Such an attitude has boded no good for labor as a whole. A century ago John Stuart Mill declared:

If no improvement were to be hoped for in the general circumstances of the working classes, the success of a portion of them, however small, in keeping their wages, by combination, above the market rate, would be wholly a matter of satisfaction. But when the elevation of the character and condition of the entire body has at last become a thing not beyond the reach of rational effort, it is time that the better paid classes of skilled artisans should seek their own advantage in common with, and not by exclusion of, their fellow laborers.

Skilled American labor has not sought its "own advantage in common with the fellow laborers." The result is the companion news to the emergence of a labor party—the schism in the American Federation of Labor. The unskilled have been driven into organization in protection of their own interests.

Leon Trotsky ten years ago forecast the arrival of the class struggle in the United States with the advent of a settled America. Apparent restriction of opportunity tends to accentuate class consciousness only if a limited view is taken. Under economic statesmanship which sees that caste lines are not natural among men, but that all have in fact mutual interests, friction can be reduced and opportunity be expanded.

"Speak for Yourself, Alf"

SOMETHING must be said for the exceptional vigor with which Col. Frank Knox, in contrast to the usual inconspicuousness of vice-presidential nominees, has thrown himself into the campaign to elect Governor Landon as President. Likewise is there a certain engaging vitality in the utterances of John D. M. Hamilton, ubiquitous young chairman of the Republican National Committee.

But Governor Landon's substantial and at the same time hard-hitting address at Buffalo, N. Y., has strengthened the conviction of a great many people that the Republican presidential nominee is his own best spokesman. They remember Mr. Hamilton's extravagant claim of forty-one states in the November election and his strange assurance to Utah that his strictly gold-standard candidate would do something for silver.

Some of them must also have heard the trenchant address of Colonel Knox at Hampton Beach, N. H., in which he rather ably turned the "royalist" charge upon the Administration but then went to such extremes as to talk of "governmental hysterics" and "economic vivisection" and to say that, "For three years past, enterprise has languished and initiative has palsied under the fear of government."

The financial pages of the same issue of the same conservative newspaper which gave probably greatest space to the address carried these representative headlines: "Steel Bookings Highest in Years," "Rail Operating Gain Tops 100%," "Financing Unit Lifts Dividend," "United Gas Profit Up Sharply Over 1935," and "Plans \$5,000,000 Assembly Unit," the last referring to plans of the General Motors Corporation in New Jersey.

Does this sound as if "enterprise had languished and initiative palsied"? The assertion is on a par with Mr. Knox's effort at Huntington, V. Va., to exonerate Republican policies entirely from responsibility for the depression by charging it all back to the World War.

Much more convincing is the argument and the tone with which Governor Landon at Buffalo took apart the financial policies of the Roosevelt regime and shot a powerful arrow into what even a pro-Administration paper cartoons as the Achilles' heel of the New Deal—namely, the corporate surplus tax bill.

The steps were calm and measured by which he impressed his points that wasteful spending cannot be covered merely by "soaking the rich," but that the inevitable effect is an increase in hidden taxes on the consumer, that indirect taxes have risen to 51 per cent of every federal tax dollar so that "the share of the cost of government falling mainly on those with incomes of \$25 a week or less has increased 25 per cent during the three years of the present Administration."

Political whipping may gratify the emotions of those already convinced, but the temperate tone makes a stronger appeal to the serious reasoning of persons who are open to persuasion. Mr. Landon is not in need of a John Alden, or two of them, to take the lead in pressing his suit before the American people.

Protecting the Small Investor

THE fixed trust movement in Britain is of recent origin, but so quickly has it grown that it has now become an important part of the machinery of investment. The small investor, faced with the problem of laying out his capital so as to get a good return with safety, was naturally attracted by schemes which enabled him to spread his investments over a large number of securities of a specified character, delegating the task to the skilled hands of a trust.

It was only about five years ago that the first fixed trust was started; but today there are no fewer than fifty-nine "unit trusts" (by which generic term the fixed and flexible trusts are known), representing about £50,000,000 of invested money.

A movement of such dimensions not only demands careful watching; it is imperative that it should be subject to regulations which will protect the investor, averting any possibility of gambling at the expense of the public, and keeping the control in the hands of responsible managers and trustees.

The British Government has wisely recognized that the time for precautions is now, while the movement is still young, and before it reaches colossal proportions. Last March it appointed a Departmental Committee of inquiry. The report recently issued will, it is declared, be the basis of legislation.

This report makes recommendations that the holders of unit trust securities should receive the same protection which they would enjoy under company law; that the management companies should be limited to incorporated bodies of the United Kingdom, and should be required to deposit a substantial sum of money with the Paymaster General; that trustees should be corporations having an issued capital of not less than £500,000, and that house-to-house canvassing should be prohibited.

In this respect the British Government is setting a good example of alertness by preparing at an early stage to prescribe the conditions under which the trusts must be operated.

Another Cinderella

Book News of the Day

REPEATEDLY Kathleen Norris rings changes upon the evergreen story of Cinderella and the Prince, generally with an anti-materialistic embellishment to the effect that the Prince loses his money—temporarily, or his royal parents cut him off, or for some other reason he and Cinderella have a chance to prove the advantages of the simple life.

Thus in *THE AMERICAN FLAGS* (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran, \$2) Mrs. Norris introduces a familiar situation when Penelope Fitzperry, daughter of an errant Irish father and an inefficient mother became one of the Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Flags. When Penelope invaded the Flag demesne to sell an antique, Jeff fell in love with her at first sight, wooed her unsuccessfully, was injured in an automobile accident, and to make his last moments happier, was married, with Flag acquiescence, to a bewildered Penelope. To everyone's surprise he recovered, and Pen found herself the wife of a man she did not love, and a member of a family that was grateful for her help in a time of stress but did not need her any longer.

Pen attacked her complicated problem with the strength of character usual in Mrs. Norris's young heroine. She had to keep the spoiled Jeff straight, win over his family, put a stop to the importunities of her own people, and reckon with her own heart which had strayed into the keeping of Jeff's impeccable cousin Tom.

She worked out her problem and kept her marriage intact. There is the core of the book and the center of much of Mrs. Norris's teaching, for she does not begin to teach while she writes, to amuse. She says here, as she has said elsewhere, that marriage is something greater than the individuals that enter into it, and that the family security is worth unending effort and much sacrifice.

Pen finally had most of the Flags back of her in her sturdy campaign to make Jeff a reliable person and to conquer her interest in his cousin. She came to see "all America's families as one working toward stability and unity, holding to the code, however vaguely appreciated, that code might be, growing into a group that was not merely American, but that was America."

Characteristic scenes are a helter-skelter meal at the Fitzperys', a perfect family breakfast at the Flags', a high-spirited moment when Grandmother Flag, the noblest Roman of them all, dropped in unexpectedly on Pen and Jeff, and the emergency of life on a ranch. The portrayal of the great Flag clan is interesting, though much idealized.

W. K. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Diplomacy or Dishonesty?

SURELY the editorial, "Time for Honesty," in *The Christian Science Monitor*, is unduly suspicious in describing the Anglo-Franco-Belgian communiqué on the proposed new Locarno agreement as "dishonest."

It is quite true, as the editorial says, that "the vital, the needed work to be done in behalf of European peace" is made the second (I don't accept your word "secondary") item on the Locarno agenda.

I can assure you from personal observation that the signatories of the communiqué were perfectly well aware that you cannot get peace in western Europe by leaving out the rest of the Continent. But they knew that it was quite impossible to get Germany into the wider discussions unless the question of western Europe was tackled first. Moreover, they have no right to discuss the wider problems without the participation of the other nations concerned.

I fail to see any dishonesty in inviting a discussion of the western problem before launching out into something bigger. What would have been dishonest would have been to try to inveigle Germany into a conference on western Europe without giving her due notice of an intention "if progress can be made" to widen the scope of the talks so as to cover the whole of Europe.

The impossibility of dividing Europe—or the world, for that matter—into a series of war-tight compartments is well understood by most English, French and Belgian statesmen. Unfortunately, the people they represent are by no means so well-informed. There are strong isolationist tendencies at work in Europe—as well as in America. To have insisted that the American people take up the European settlement would merely have ensured a refusal from Germany to discuss anything at all. It would also have raised a hue and cry in influential sections of the British press for the resignation of Mr. Eden.

The danger to be guarded against is not the alleged "dishonesty" of the "cagey" Locarno communiqué, but the short-sighted selfishness of those who may be tempted by the succulence of the Locarno carrot to sacrifice the wider prospect of general peace. But that is a matter not for the five Locarno powers to settle on their own. It is the business of the League, and of the world. G. L. London, Eng.

Capitalizing Ideas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago "J. R. F." wrote a letter stating that ideas affect material things and that the Blacks, Borahs, Farleys or Tugwells could not finance them.

True enough; but has this correspondent read the history of early railroad financing in the United States? Who furnished all the right-of-way? The roads then sold this land to the early settlers (of whom my father was one), and the city and state governments gave numerous cash bonuses, special grants and later tax-exemptions for years to the railroad companies. Private capital just

Grade-A People

I HAD been reading something about the careful inspection of milk these days. And then I thought of Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris was the farmer from whom we got our milk when I was a little girl, spending summers in a house set deeply against a wooded mountainside that overlooked the winding silver ribbon of the Connecticut. But then, Mr. Harris was always to me so much more than the farmer from whom we got the milk.

Woodrow Wilson once said about the town of Alexandria in Virginia that he loved it because it was the only finished town in America.

He meant that it had no ambitions to be anything but what, in its integrity, it was.

Mr. Harris was like that. And he was a contented man.

He was tall and lean, with rusty hair that blew thinly at the edges under his hat, and he had faded blue eyes, and a leathery skin and random mustaches, and he had one of the kindest voices I have ever heard. He had a white farmhouse and a weathered barn down across the road from the meadow adjoining us, and from the time I was old enough to be trusted out by myself, it was my appointed duty to go and fetch the milk each day at sunset.

Mr. Harris would have brought the milk, but it was thought good for me to have it do as a regular job, and I am glad to do it for the memory of Mr. Harris has been with me always, and is very pleasant.

Mrs. Harris was an angular, pleasant woman who screwed her hair into a knot on the back of her head and who always wore gray gingham dresses that she dried on pegs at the kitchen door was a fine symphony of proud well doing.

Long before I went for the milk each evening I could see Mr. Harris from our porch; a blur of dim colored clothes meandering over the rocky hillside behind his house, casually waving what I knew to be an alder switch over the

backs of the Holstein cattle, urging them homeward.

When sunset upended its brushes of lemon and rose and violet over the distant river, it was time for me to get the shining tin two-quart pail from the cook, and go through the hedge path, down along the meadow to Harris. Sometimes some of my cats and kittens went with me, and if the meadow hadn't been hayed, they stuck their tails up stiff and straight, to let me see where they were. The meadow was edged with wild raspberry and blackberry bushes. Picking the berries scratched, but they were very sweet. Orioles and larks sang, and it was the most beautiful part of the day.

Sometimes when I got there, Mr. Harris was straining the milk from one big tin pail into another, through a cheese-cloth. I see by this article I have been reading that that is very bad, and is no longer tolerated. Nothing ever happened to Mr. Harris and his wife, or to us, because of it, and he would have laughed unbelievably if anyone suggested that it was uncleanly business.

Sometimes he wouldn't have finished milking. I liked to go in the cowbarn. It was whitewashed and very neat, and very neat, and the sweetness of fine cattle. A very dark passageway led from the woodshed behind the kitchen, turning south to the cowbarn. I liked that passage. It smelt of woodchips, and bits of old harness, and clover, and of the Holsteins. And you had to be careful walking through its gloom, not to step on the latest kittens; Mr. Harris liked them to run loose; he said it looked kind of homey to see kittens poking about a cowbarn. And that the cows liked to see them too.

The time came when we went elsewhere in the summer. I used to wonder about the Harris. We had never corresponded in the winters. We never needed to. I always knew they were there, like earth, and trees, and wind, and stars and the silver ribbon of the river.

Once I heard that they had moved away from the farm. I never believed it. The Harris were the land. J. M.

Ancestors of the Indians

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue, I read with keen interest the theory expressed by Dr. Wendell C. Bennett, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, that the ancestors of the Indians in America came from Mongolia.

Apart from the high cheek bones of the Mongolians, Indians in various sections of Colombia, especially in Boyacá, have many of many Chibcha and Muirca Indians, of which territory part of the State of Boyacá was formed, there is a village of Indian origin also called Chita.

Many years ago, when I was in Bogotá, the capital of Colombia, an officer of the military staff of Japan came for a visit. He was small, had high cheek bones, slanting eyes, olive skin. He reviewed a regiment made up of soldiers from Boyacá, representing the eastern type to which I refer above. On observing the great likeness between these soldiers and his Asiatic people, although unable to express himself well in our language, the Japanese officer eloquently showed his astonishment, and after the review placed himself at the end of the file to display how little difference there was between him and these soldiers.

Naturally there are very many different types among the Indians of all Spanish America, which tends to confirm the fact that besides the Mongolian origin of some, as claimed by different experts, the Indians of this hemisphere proceed from sundry sources. In fact, many South American Indians greatly resemble Malaysians, Hawaiians and Polynesians.

ENRIQUE NARAYO MARTINEZ, Cónsul de Colombia

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The Wide Horizon

Common Law, Bulwark of Liberty

By Roland Hall Sharp

EITHER by one of the strangest coincidences in history, or as a result of underlying kinship between English common law and the growth of popular liberties, dictatorship has never rooted itself in any common law country.

This startling consideration struck me as I listened to legal leaders from the English-speaking world, meeting at Harvard Law School in the first international conference on the Future of the Common Law.

Not one of the speakers specifically stated that every dictatorship of modern times has arisen in a land where the legal structure was based on relics of the old Roman civil law. Yet every speaker made this conclusion inevitable.

With this line of thought in full course, I recalled Louisiana, the first and only state in the United States to fall under an open and full-fledged—if brief—dictatorship. Alone among states, Louisiana, upon entering the Union, retained the main features of a civil law which came, through France, from ancient Rome.

Without dogmatism, and with full recognition that no hard and fast relation of cause and effect is to be sought in a field so complex, we may well ask: What is there in the common law that befriends popular liberties?

Upon the answer may depend more than the future of the common law. If it is established that the common law opens the door to an ever fuller expression of individual and collective self-government, then the safeguarding of common law is caught up into the larger defense of human liberty itself.

Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, host to distinguished visitors from the United States, England, British dominions, and a few other countries, opened the sessions with a paper beguiling in the simplicity of its title: "What is the Common Law?"

A callow beginner in the law might scoff at such an elementary question. He would know the answer, in fifty words. Dean Pound; Lord Wright, British Master of the Rolls; Sir Maurice Sheldon Amos, one-time Judicial Adviser to the Government of Egypt; and Mr. Justice Stone of the United States Supreme Court, among others, spent three days indicating the answer.

Reduced to simple and fundamental terms, the distinction between common law and its main alternative in the Western world, is that the Roman civil law emphasizes precise codes, drawn up and possibly imposed from above, while the common law draws its vigor primarily from custom, slowly distilling the united wisdom and experience of a people.

To be sure, the civil law code also seeks to crystallize wisdom and experience. It even claims superiority over the common law, in that it lays down precepts drawn from high ideals of abstract justice. But the wisdom it crystallizes can easily be divorced from the social evolution of a people. It can be academic, abstract. It takes form in codes more easily turned to the service of dictators, than are the diffuse networks of tradition embedded in the common law.

The Code Napoleon, for example, was drafted at the order of a Dictator-Emperor. He viewed it as a monument that would endure beyond his temporal sway. And it has, while France passed from Empire to Second Republic, then back to an Empire, and finally to the still surviving Third Republic.

Meanwhile Italy, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary and other countries which base their legal systems on the old Roman civil law, have fallen—for varying reasons and in varying ways—under dictatorships. Spain, another heir of Rome's law, has had its dictators, and now surges toward an unknown future through the fire of civil war.

Democracy has never taken firm root in any of the countries just named. Democracy has survived and deepened its hold during some eight centuries, first in England and then in English colonies beyond the seas, now independent or largely self-governing.

Even where these countries have retained the forms of monarchy, the common law has marched with an increasing assertion of the right of popular self-government.

In this development, the common law judge holds the key position. Unlike the civil law judge, the common law judge is largely independent of the legislative and executive arms of government. He sits to hear and give juridical expression to the distilled wisdom and experience of a people. He is bound by precedent, but at his best responds to legitimate demands for ordered change in line with needs of social progress.

As developed in America, the common law tradition includes a written Constitution. The Supreme Court sits to interpret and apply this supreme law. As Mr. Justice Stone indicated at the Harvard conference, change must be reconciled with stability, and stability not confounded with unreasoning resistance to change.

Only so can the law live and meet the common needs of a self-governing people.



By a Staff Artist